

73.3406
7
914
653062

M. L.

REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION

✓

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1833 00824 6636



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2012



5 nos
500

Reynolds



GENERAL SOCIETY
SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

1914

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY
OF
STANFORD UNIVERSITY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
ADDRESSES:	
Ambassador Jusserand	109
James M. Beck	116
Alphonso T. Clearwater	103
Reverend Thomas Edward Green	128
Colonel Ira A. Haynes, U. S. A.	125
 COMMITTEES:	
Aides	6
Auditing, Secretary, Certificate Fund	15
Treasurer ..	11
Cape Henry	6
Color Guards	81
Fort Monroe	6
Marshal ..	6
Nominating ..	10
Reception ..	6
Stewards ..	6
Yorktown ..	6
Reports of (see under Reports)	
 CONSTITUTION ..	 138
 DELEGATES ATTENDING; LIST OF	 8
 DIRECTORY:	
General Society ..	145
Alabama ..	166
Arkansas ..	180
California ..	159
Colorado ..	155
Connecticut ..	160
District of Columbia	150
Florida ..	168

DIRECTORY (*Continued*):

	PAGE
Georgia	153
Illinois	163
Indiana	179
Iowa	151
Kentucky	171
Maryland	156
Massachusetts	154
Michigan	176
Minnesota	157
Missouri	164
Montana	172
New Hampshire	161
New Jersey	152
New York	146
North Carolina	162
North Dakota	178
Ohio	158
Pennsylvania	148
Rhode Island	177
South Carolina	170
Tennessee	169
Texas	173
Virginia	175
Washington	174
West Virginia	167
 ELECTION	 101
 ILLUSTRATIONS:	
Facsimile—Carroll Letter	108
Ambassador Jusserand Letter	136
Group at Fort Monroe	80
Yorktown Monument	8
Presentation of Trophy	48
Review—Fortress Monroe	32

TABLE OF CONTENTS

iii

ILLUSTRATIONS (*Continued*):

	PAGE
Steamer SOUTHLAND	4
Surrender at Yorktown.....	Frontispiece.
Trophy—1914	64
Wharf at Old Point Comfort.....	16

ITINERARY OF TRIENNIAL MEETING.....	5
-------------------------------------	---

LETTERS:

The President of the United States.....	115
Ambassador Jusserand	55, 136
Philip A. Carroll.....	107
Robert Olyphant to Edmund Wetmore.....	107
Edmund Wetmore	105

MEMBERSHIP OF STATE SOCIETIES; TABLE OF.....	14
--	----

MEMBERS OF THE PARTY.....	137
---------------------------	-----

MEMORIALS:

Henry Cadle	57, 128, 134, 135, 136
Garret Dorset Wall Vroom.....	58, 131, 134

MEMORIAL MEETING AND SUNDAY SERVICES.....	127
---	-----

PRAYERS:

Reverend Frank Landon Humphreys.....	8, 105, 132
Reverend Henry Martyn Medary.....	127

REMARKS:

Willis Milnor Dixon.....	96, 97, 98
Dr. Clarence Payne Franklin.....	75, 78
William Copeland Furber.....	92

REMARKS (*Continued*):

	PAGE
George Cuthbert Gillespie.....	100
Reverend Thomas Edward Green.....	78, 80
Hon. W. Hall Harris.....	93, 94
Marshall DeLancey Haywood.....	98, 102
Reverend Frank Landon Humphreys.....	108
Dr. Ralph Jenkins.....	81, 82, 92, 93
Colonel Josiah Granville Leach.....	78, 79, 80, 97, 99, 101
Herbert Messinger Leland.....	98
Philip Livingston.....	78, 100, 101
Colonel Henry May.....	72
Robert W. McBride.....	80, 98
James Mortimer Montgomery.....	8, 74, 97, 98, 101, 102, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 116, 125, 126, 127, 133
Oliver Randolph Parry.....	77, 82, 101
Walter George Smith.....	93
Joseph Allison Steinmetz.....	92, 93, 97, 98
Frederick S. Woodruff.....	78
REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS; TRIENNIAL MEETING.....	7

REPORTS:

Auditing Committee, Secretary, Certificate Fund.....	75
Treasurer.....	12
Committee on the De Grasse Memorial.....	69
George Washington Memorial Building.....	66
Nominations.....	101
General Historian.....	16
Alabama.....	17
California.....	18
District of Columbia.....	18
Georgia.....	19
Illinois.....	19
Iowa.....	19
Kentucky.....	19
Maryland.....	20

TABLE OF CONTENTS

v

PAGE

REPORTS, GENERAL HISTORIAN (*Continued*):

Massachusetts	20
Michigan	20
Missouri	20
New Jersey	20
New York	21
North Carolina	22
Ohio	22
Pennsylvania	22
Tennessee	22
Virginia	22
General Registrar	24
General Secretary	13
Certificate Fund	15
General Treasurer	11

States:

California	26
District of Columbia	30
Georgia	63
Illinois	41
Iowa	43
Kentucky	44
Massachusetts	45
Michigan	48
Minnesota	49
New Hampshire	50
New Jersey	50
New York	51
North Carolina	64
Ohio	60
Pennsylvania	61
West Virginia	65

RESOLUTIONS:

California Memorial; Register	94
Henry Russell Drowne; Western and Southern Societies	75

	PAGE
RESOLUTIONS (<i>Continued</i>):	
Dr. Clarence Payne Franklin; Color Guards.....	76
Reverend Thomas Edward Green; Color Guards.....	80
George Cuthbert Gillespie; Liberty Bell.....	100
Marshall DeLancey Haywood; Application Blanks.....	102
Dr. Ralph Jenkins; National Capital.....	81
Colonel Josiah Granville Leach; Valley Forge.....	99
Philip Livingston; Date of Meetings.....	100, 101
Colonel Henry May; Comte De Grasse.....	72
Robert W. McBride; Booklet.....	79
Publication of Government Records.....	98
Joseph Allison Steinmetz; Register.....	98
STATE SOCIETIES: (see under Directory and Reports)	
SUNDAY SERVICES AND MEMORIAL MEETING.....	127



GENERAL SOCIETY SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

Proceedings of the Regular Triennial Meeting, held in Washington, D. C.
on Friday, Saturday and Sunday,
April 17th, 18th and 19th, 1914.

ADDRESS AT FORT MONROE

ADDRESSES AT THE BANQUET

CONSTITUTION

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

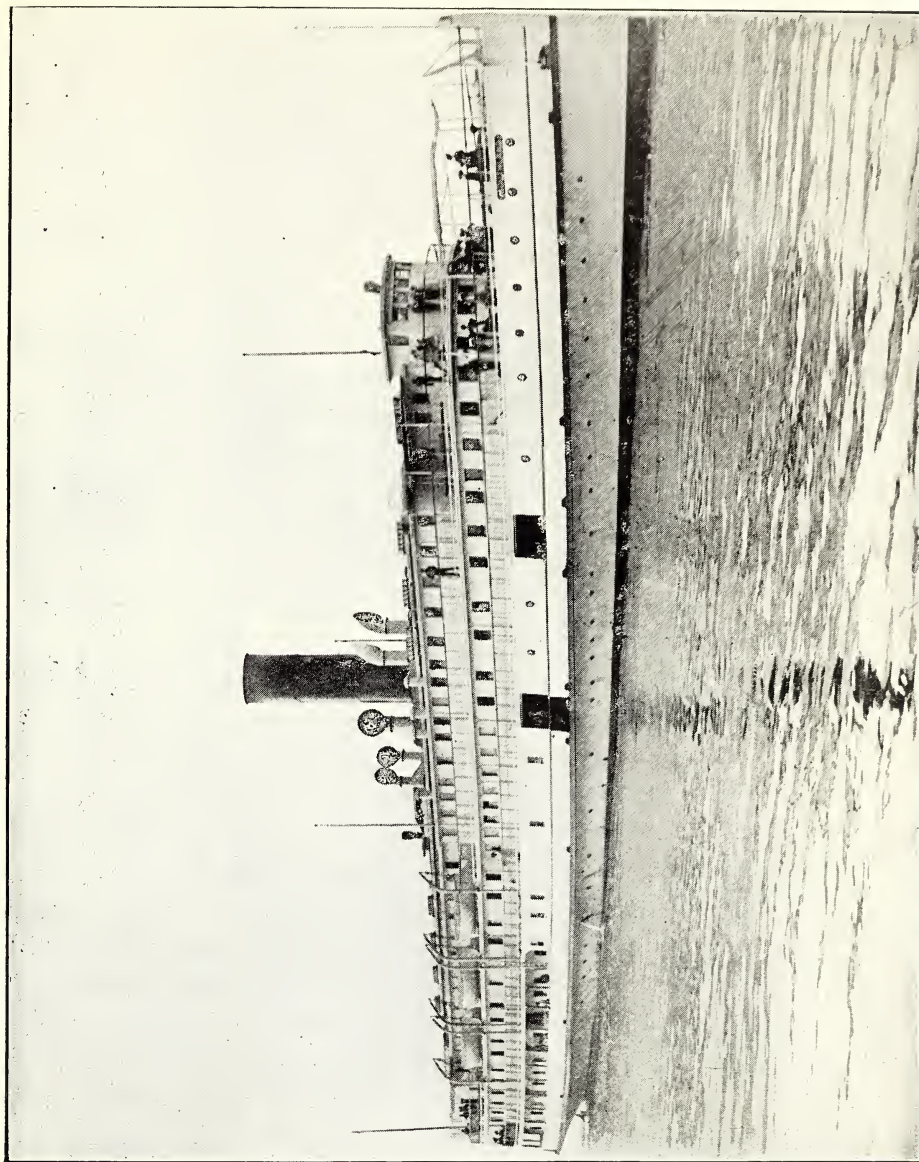


THE SURRENDER AT YORKTOWN

MEETING OF THE GENERAL SOCIETY

WASHINGTON, D. C.

FRIDAY, SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, APRIL 17th, 18th and 19th, 1914.



STEAMER "SOUTHLAND"

Itinerary

The Regular Triennial Meeting of the General Society, Sons of the Revolution, was called to order on the wharf of The Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Company, foot of Seventh Street, Washington, D. C., at five o'clock P. M. on Friday, April 17th, 1914, and immediately adjourned to meet on the steamer "Southland" at nine o'clock P. M. The adjourned meeting was held on the steamer pursuant to adjournment.

Dinner was served on the steamer from six to eight o'clock P. M. The Members of the Society were able during the evening to enjoy the scenery of the Potomac River.

As a token of regard and veneration of the Society for the memory of General Washington all the members arose and remained standing, while the steamboat passed Mount Vernon.

The steamer arrived at Yorktown at six o'clock A. M. on Saturday, April 18th, and the members of the party went ashore to view this historic spot.

Leaving Yorktown the steamer passed down York River to Chesapeake Bay, and thence across Hampton Roads to Norfolk.

Immediately upon the arrival of the steamer at Norfolk special trolley cars were taken and the party proceeded to Cape Henry for luncheon. Returning from Cape Henry the special cars left at 2:30 P. M.

Returning, the boat left Norfolk at 3:30 P. M. for Old Point Comfort (Fort Monroe).

By the courtesy of our distinguished guest, the Secretary of War, and General Weaver, Commanding Coast Artillery U. S. A., the Society was tendered a special drill by the companies of Coast Artillery stationed at Fort Monroe, Colonel Ira A. Haynes, U. S. A., Commanding, when a trophy was presented to the Coast Artillery as a memento of the visit.

After these exercises the members of the Society made a brief inspection of the Fort before returning to the steamer.

The General Society, Sons of the Revolution, entertained its members and guests at a Banquet at the Hotel Chamberlain at eight o'clock P. M. The Members of the Society formed on the steamer at seven-fifty o'clock P. M. and marched to the Hotel.

A special dinner was served on board the boat for the ladies of the party, after which they went to the Hotel to hear the addresses.

The "Southland" left Old Point Comfort on the return trip to Washington at twelve o'clock, midnight.

It was impossible to arrange for Sunday services at Mount Vernon, April 19th, since the rules of the Regents precluded visitors being received there on Sunday, but a religious and memorial service was held on board the steamer at ten o'clock A. M.

Marshal:

MAJOR DE WITT C. FALLS, N. Y.

Aides:

WOODRUFF, FREDERICK S., N. Y.
RHINELANDER, PHILIP, N. Y.
PEABODY, MARSHALL G., N. Y.

THEBAUD, PAUL G., N. Y.
ROOT, TALBOT, N. Y.
CADWALADER, THOMAS, PA.

Reception Committee:

HON. W. HALL HARRIS, Md., CHAIRMAN.
MAY, COL. HENRY, D. C.
JENKINS, DR. RALPH, D. C.
MILLER, GEORGE A., ILL.
HAYDEN, WILLIAM MOZART, Md.
GEST, ALEXANDER P., N. J.
DROWNE, HENRY RUSSELL, N. Y.
GILLESPIE, LAWRENCE L., N. Y.
OLYPHANT, ROBERT, N. Y.
CARPENDER, WILLIAM, N. Y.
MCNEIL, JOHN L., Colo.
TARKINGTON, JOHN S., IND.
LELAND, HERBERT MESSINGER, MASS.
POMEROY, GEORGE ELTWEED, OHIO.
BERGEN, HON. GEORGE J., N. J.
CLEARWATER, HON. ALPHONSO T., N. Y.
GILLINGHAM, HARROLD E., PA.
PARRY, OLIVER RANDOLPH, PA.
MILLER, THOMAS C., W. VA.
HATCH, ARTHUR MELVIN, N. Y.
DIXON, WILLIS MILNOR, CALIF.
KELLEY, HARRISON, ILL.
THAYER, CHARLES IRVING, MASS.
BECK, JAMES M., N. Y.
HOYT, ALBERT E., N. Y.
TAYLOR, DR. J. MADISON, PA.
LEACH, COL. J. GRANVILLE, PA.
PECKHAM, THOMAS P., R. I.
HUMPHREYS, REV. F. LANDON, N. Y.
POST, HOYT GARROD, MICH.

Committee of Stewards:

HARRY D. SPEARS, N. Y., CHAIRMAN.
CLEPHANE, WALTER C., D. C.
BELVILLE, ROBERT C., N. J.
LIVINGSTON, PHILIP, N. Y.
CADWALADER, THOMAS, PA.
WOODRUFF, FREDERICK S., N. Y.
NIXON, HORACE F., N. J.
RHINELANDER, PHILIP, N. Y.
HORNOR, W. MACPHERSON, PA.
HARRIS, H. PATTERSON, Md.
JOHNSTON, JOHN H., N. Y., SECRETARY.
PEABODY, MARSHALL G., N. Y.

Fort Monroe Committee:

BRIGADIER-GENERAL GREEN CLAY GOODLOE, U. S. M. C. (Retired), D. C., CHAIRMAN.
RICHARDS, COL. GEORGE, U. S. M. C., D. C.
CHAMBERS, GENERAL THOMAS S., N. J.
DECHERT, COL. HENRY T., PA.
GREEN, REV. THOMAS E., ILL.
SMITH, CHANDLER, N. Y.
LADD, COL. WILLIAM W., N. Y.
DAVIS, GEN. CHARLES L., U. S. A., PA.
KINCAID, COL. FRANK HAYWARD, IOWA.

Borktown Committee:

NORMAN HENDERSON, N. Y., CHAIRMAN.
HILL, JUDSON S., TENN.
JOHNSTON, JOHN H., N. Y.
STEINMETZ, C. M., PA.
MCBRIDE, ROBERT W., IND.
SMITH, CHANDLER, N. Y.
PRALL, JOHN HOWARD, N. Y.

Cape Henry Committee:

GEORGE CUTHBERT GILLESPIE, PA., CHAIRMAN.
McLANAHAN, GEORGE X., D. C.
KINGSBURY, HOWARD T., N. Y.
MORTON, COPELAND, Md.
HOWARD, JOHN D., Md.
SPARROW, JACKSON W., OHIO.
HICKMAN, CHARLES L., W. VA.
GRIFFITH, FOSTER CONARROE, N. J.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS
AT THE
TRIENNIAL MEETING OF THE
GENERAL SOCIETY, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

HELD IN
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
STEAMER "SOUTHLAND", APRIL 17th, 18th and 19th, 1914

The following call for the Triennial Meeting was issued in February to the Secretaries of the several State Societies:

"OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY,
Princeton, N. J.,
February 1, 1914.

SECRETARY, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Dear Sir:

The regular Triennial Meeting of the General Society, Sons of the Revolution, will be held in the City of Washington, D. C., on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, the 17th, 18th and 19th days of April, 1914.

Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM LIBBEY,
General Secretary."

In accordance with the above notice the General Society of Sons of the Revolution assembled on the wharf of the Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Company, foot of Seventh Street, Washington, D. C., at 5 o'clock P. M.

The meeting was called to order by the General Vice-President, James Mortimer Montgomery.

On motion duly seconded, the meeting was adjourned to meet on board of the steamer "Southland" at 9 P. M.

The adjourned meeting of the Society convened on board the steamer "Southland" at 9 P. M. on Friday, April 17, 1914.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Reverend Frank L. Humphreys, of New York.

"Direct us, O Lord, in all our doings with Thy most gracious favor, and further us with Thy continual help, that, in all our works, begun, continued and ended in Thee, we may glorify Thy holy Name and finally, by Thy mercy, obtain everlasting life through Christ, our Lord, Amen."

The General Vice-President: "It gives me great pleasure to welcome you to this meeting, the largest in attendance of any of our Triennial Meetings, and I trust a closer union may result. It is to be regretted that Mr. Wetmore's health did not permit him to be with us. He has written a letter which will be read to-morrow night, but to-night I would welcome a resolution expressing our affection and regret."

The roll of delegates was here read and the following responded to their names:

California.

Willis Milnor Dixon, James Mortimer Montgomery.

Colorado.

John Lloyd McNeil, Rev. Thomas E. Green.

District of Columbia.

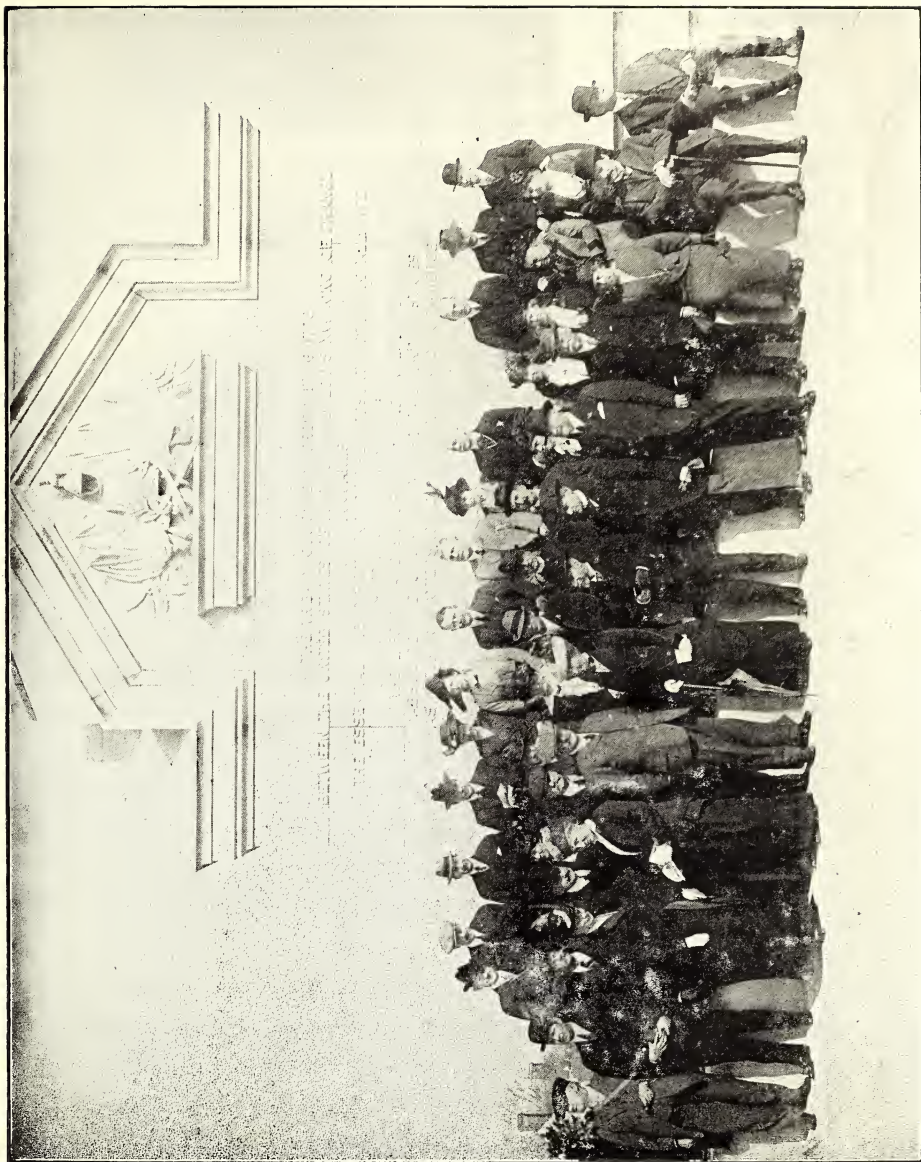
Gen. Green Clay Goodloe, U.S.M.C., Dr. Ralph Jenkins,
Col. Henry May, Dr. Steuart Brown Muncaster.

Illinois.

Rev. Thomas E. Green, Harrison Kelley,
James W. D. Kelley, George A. Miller.

Indiana.

Samuel C. Carey,
Robert W. McBride, John S. Tarkington.



GROUP AT THE YORKTOWN MONUMENT



Kentucky.

Samuel Mackay Wilson.

Maryland.

Hon. W. Hall Harris,
William Mozart Hayden, John Appleton Wilson.

Massachusetts.

Herbert Messinger Leland,
Spencer Janney Steinmetz, Charles Irving Thayer,
Walter Gilman Page, John Henry Westfall.

Michigan.

Charles Merrill Ayer, Hoyt Garrod Post.

Missouri.

Lieut.-Gen. John Coalter Bates.

New Jersey.

Robert C. Belville, Gen. Thomas S. Chambers,
William Libbey, Horace F. Nixon.

New York.

James M. Beck,	William Carpender,
Judge A. T. Clearwater,	C. Van Rensselaer Cogswell,
Henry Russell Drowne,	De Witt C. Falls,
Lawrence L. Gillespie,	Arthur M. Hatch,
Norman Henderson,	Albert Ellis Hoyt,
Rev. Frank L. Humphreys,	Henry Phelps Johnston,
James Mortimer Montgomery,	Philip Livingston,
Robert Olyphant,	F. Murray Olyphant,
Philip Rhinelander,	Chandler Smith,
John H. Johnston,	John H. Prall,
Paul Gibert Thebaud,	William Y. Warren,
Benjamin R. Lummis,	Frederick S. Woodruff,
	Talbot Root.

MEETING OF GENERAL SOCIETY

North Carolina.

Marshall DeLancey Haywood.

*Ohio.*William E. Lowes,
Charles Gilbert Hall,Hon. George E. Pomeroy,
John Gano Wright.*Pennsylvania.*Stanley Griswold Flagg, Jr.,
Gen. Charles L. Davis, U. S. A.,
George Cuthbert Gillespie,
John Armstrong Herman,
Richmond Leigh Jones,
Rev. Henry Martyn Medary,Thomas Cadwalader,
Dr. Clarence Payne Franklin,
Col. Josiah Granville Leach,
Oliver Randolph Parry,
Walter George Smith,
William Copeland Furber,
Joseph Allison Steinmetz.*Rhode Island.*

Rev. William Safford Jones.

Tennessee.

Judson S. Hill,

Henry L. Underwood.

Virginia.

Dr. Charles Russell Robins.

West Virginia.

Charles L. Hickman.

The reading of the minutes of the last Triennial Meeting having been commenced, it was, upon motion duly seconded, resolved that the minutes be taken as read, as they had already been printed and distributed to the Society.

The General Vice-President then appointed the following Nominating Committee:

Robert Olyphant, of New York,
George Cuthbert Gillespie, of Pennsylvania,

Charles I. Thayer, of Massachusetts,
 Willis Milnor Dixon, of California, and
 General Green Clay Goodloe, of the District of Columbia.
 The Nominating Committee then retired.

The General Vice-President appointed Mr. Joseph A. Steinmetz
 and Mr. H. E. Gillingham a committee to audit the books of the
 Treasurer.

The General Treasurer then submitted the following report, which
 had been previously printed for distribution:

REPORT OF THE GENERAL TREASURER.

RICHARD M. CADWALADER, General Treasurer, in account with the
 GENERAL SOCIETY SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

1911	Dr.	
April 14.	Balance	\$3,326 13
	Alabama Dues, 1912, 1913, 1914	\$68 25
	Connecticut " 1912, 1913, 1914	76 75
	California " 1912, 1913, 1914	150 75
	Colorado " 1912, 1913, 1914	122 75
	Dist. of Columbia " 1912, 1913, 1914	119 75
	Georgia " 1912, 1913, 1914	158 00
	Indiana " 1909, 1914	104 00
	Iowa " 1911, 1914	161 00
	Illinois " 1912, 1913, 1914	13 75
	Kentucky " 1912, 1913, ...	
	Minnesota " 1912, 1913, 1914	414 00
	Missouri " 1912, 1913, 1914	247 50
	Massachusetts " 1912, 1913, 1914	86 75
	Maryland " 1912, 1913, 1914	16 25
	Michigan " 1912, 1913, 1914	1,646 00
	New York " 1912, 1913, 1914	127 50
	New Jersey " 1912, 1913, 1914	7 50
	New Hampshire " 1911, 1914	55 00
	North Carolina " 1912, 1913, 1914	6 00
	North Dakota " 1912, ...	
	Ohio " 1912, 1913, 1914	151 50
	Pennsylvania " 1912, 1913, 1914	854 25
	Rhode Island " 1902, 1914	157 25
	South Carolina " 1912, 1913, 1914	50 25
	Tennessee " 1912, 1913, 1914	35 00
	Texas " 1912, 1913, ...	15 50
	Virginia " 1912, 1913, 1914	61 00
	West Virginia " 1912, 1913, 1914	79 00
	Washington " 1911, 1914	30 50
	Interest on Philadelphia City Loan $3\frac{1}{2}\%$	210 00
	Interest on deposits, 1912, 1913, 1914	94 25
	Subscriptions to banquet, 1911, ...	480 00
	Professor William Libbey, sale of tickets in Baltimore	41 00
	John M. Ash, Jr., Treasurer of June Outing, ribbon used for wreaths	20 00
	Bailey, Banks & Biddle Company: 40 yards Insignia Ribbon @ \$1 50 10 yards Broad Ribbon @ 4 00	
	Engravings, Peale's Portrait of Washington, 4 at \$1.00	100 00
		\$5,965 00
		<u>\$9,291.13</u>

MEETING OF GENERAL SOCIETY

1911		Cr.	
April 14.	Expenses of General Treasurer.....	\$31 00	
	" " General Secretary	135 52	
	" " General Registrar	75 89	
	" " Assistant General Secretary	393 75	
	" " General Vice-President	99 07	
	" " Triennial Meeting, 1911	3,433 36	
	" " Triennial Meeting, 1914	85 60	
	John E. Prall, tickets to banquet and trip to Annapolis re-		
	funded	8 00	
	Edward Carroll, Jr., Company, publication of Proceedings		
	of Triennial Meeting, 1911.....	859 04	
	Citizens' Safe Deposit & Trust Company (Toledo, Ohio)		
	storage of archives	40 00	
			\$5,161 23
1914			
April 9.	Cash Balance		4,129 90
			<u>\$9,291 13</u>

RECAPITULATION.

GENERAL FUND.

Balance, April 14th, 1911	\$2,561 13	
Receipts	5,860 00	
		\$8,421 13
Expenditures		<u>5,161 23</u>
General Fund—Balance		\$3,259 90
Certificate Fund, Philadelphia City Loan	(\$1000).	
Balance, April 14th, 1911.....	\$765 00	
Interest	105 00	
Certificate Fund Balance		<u>870 00</u>
1914.		
April 9.	Cash Balance	<u>\$4,129 90</u>

INVESTMENT.

\$2000 Phila. City Loan 3½'s at 102¾ now quoted at 91¾.

RICHARD M. CADWALADER,

General Treasurer.

Mr. Joseph Allison Steinmetz, of Pennsylvania, said:

With Mr. Gillingham, of our Society, we have audited the Treasurer's report. The books were beautifully kept and the securities were displayed to us and were all there. The report is accurate.

Upon motion duly seconded the report of the General Treasurer was received, and the audit by Messrs. Steinmetz and Gillingham was accepted.

The report of the General Secretary was here submitted and read. It is as follows:

REPORT OF GENERAL SECRETARY,

“Princeton, N. J., April 15th, 1914.

The last Report of the General Secretary was submitted at the Triennial Meeting of the General Society held April 19, 1911.

The General Secretary has been called upon to represent the General Society at a number of the Annual Meetings of the State Societies, and very pleasant gatherings have been attended by him in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, the District of Columbia and New Jersey.

Somewhat over a year ago during a trip to the Pacific Coast a series of meetings was arranged with the State Officers wherever a stay of sufficient length was made in the several cities where these officers resided. In this way, Chicago, Kansas City, Denver, Los Angeles and St. Louis were visited in the order named. Your Secretary was most cordially and hospitably entertained at all of these cities. The general interests of the Society were discussed as well as the best means of promoting the increase of the Society.

During the past year an effort has been made to assist some of our State Societies to increase their membership by sending out lists of persons whose families were known to contain eligible persons. This was done in six states, at some expense, but the matter was apparently only taken seriously in one state where good results were obtained by using this information.

If some way could be devised for carrying on such work along these two lines, it is believed that a very considerable number could be easily added to our roll. It is doubtful, however, whether the plan would succeed unless it had the enthusiastic support of at least the Secretaries of the State Societies.

The Reports of the State Societies which have been submitted, show in general a good interest in the work of the Society. This work can, however, never be carried on in a manner worthy of our cause until the funds of the General Society are largely increased, and the efforts of its officers warmly seconded by the intelligent support of men who are able and willing to give a little of their time to the subject.

There is considerable interest within some of the State Societies, but it is more or less of a rather exclusive character, as it does not overflow, so that new members are attracted.

At the last Triennial Meeting three amendments to the Constitution were proposed, viz: to increase the number of Vice-Presidents, providing one for each State Society; to increase the number of Chaplains to three; and to prescribe the method of wearing the ribbon and the insignia of the Society. These amendments were submitted to the several State Societies with the following results. Ten Societies approved the amendments. They were partly approved by one Society, and rejected by one Society. Twenty Societies took no action.

A comparative statement of the membership of the State Societies is given on the following page, showing a net increase of 328.

THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE STATE SOCIETIES IS AS FOLLOWS:

STATE	Members		Gain	Loss	Delegates	Insignia
	1911	1914				
*Alabama.....	39	39	..	..	2	..
*Arkansas.....	7	7	..	..	2	..
California.....	77	167	90	..	4	26
Colorado.....	208	202	..	6	4	54
Connecticut.....	101	101	..	..	3	19
Dist. of Columbia	175	165	..	10	4	65
*Florida.....	34	34	..	..	2	..
Georgia.....	149	159	10	..	4	50
Illinois.....	199	225	26	..	4	60
Indiana.....	133	162	29	..	3	12
Iowa.....	64	103	39	..	3	32
Kentucky.....	34	39	5	..	2	3
Maryland.....	123	120	..	3	3	45
Massachusetts...	319	319	..	..	5	167
Michigan.....	24	25	1	..	2	2
Minnesota.....	47	45	..	2	2	29
Missouri.....	510	550	40	..	7	126
Montana.....	39	38	..	1	2	..
New Hampshire..	14	7	..	7	2	..
New Jersey.....	161	184	23	..	4	57
New York.....	2,158	2,252	94	..	25	1,770
North Carolina..	69	77	8	..	3	87
*North Dakota..	26	26	..	..	2	..
Ohio.....	218	206	..	12	4	98
Pennsylvania....	1,184	1,126	..	58	13	797
Rhode Island....	58	53	..	5	3	55
South Carolina..	51	68	17	..	3	3
Tennessee.....	38	62	24	..	3	2
*Texas.....	30	30	..	..	2	..
Virginia.....	87	112	25	..	3	6
Washington.....	30	30	..	..	2	..
*West Virginia..	99	99	..	..	3	..
Totals.....	6,505	6,832	431	104	130	3,516

Net Gain in Membership.....328

*Estimated.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM LIBBEY,

General Secretary.

The General Secretary then made his report as treasurer of the Certificate Fund; whereupon, upon motion duly seconded both reports were received and the latter report was referred to an auditing committee composed of J. A. Steinmetz, C. V. Cogswell and Dr. Thomas E. Green.

"Princeton, N. J.,
April 1st, 1914.

The General Secretary herewith presents his account of the Certificate Fund.

The total balance of this fund at the last report, April 19th, 1911, was \$2,648.87, of which \$1,765.00 was in the hands of the General Treasurer, and \$883.87 in the Title Guarantee and Trust Company of New York.

The present report shows a total balance of \$2,913.69, of which \$1,870.00 is in the hands of the General Treasurer, and \$1,043.69 is in the Title Guarantee and Trust Company of New York.

WILLIAM LIBBEY,
General Secretary."

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

WILLIAM LIBBEY, GENERAL SECRETARY, IN ACCOUNT WITH CERTIFICATE FUND, GENERAL SOCIETY.

Dr.

1911 May 23.	Cash Balance	\$883 87	
	Received for 78 Certificates @ \$5.....	390 00	
	Interest	49 82	
		\$1,323 69	

Cr.

100 New Certificates.....	\$120 00	
Ribbon	25 50	
Seals	25 00	
Engrossing	109 50	
Total.....	280 00	
To Balance.....	1,043 69	
	\$1,323 69	
Amount in the hands of the General Treasurer.....	\$1,870 00	
Balance in the Title Guarantee & Trust Company, N. Y.....	1,043 69	
Total balance to the credit of the Certificate Fund.....	\$2,913 69	
April 17th, 1914.		
Audited and found correct.		

JOSEPH A. STEINMETZ,
C. VAN RENSSELAER COGSWELL,
THOS. E. GREEN.

The report of the General Historian was then submitted. Upon motion duly seconded the reading of the report was omitted and the report ordered to be printed for distribution:

“REPORT OF MARSHALL DELANCEY HAYWOOD,

General Historian of the Sons of the Revolution,

April 17, 1914.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:

Some weeks ago I addressed to the Secretary of every State Society of Sons of the Revolution in the United States a letter of which the following is a copy:

General Society

Sons of the Revolution,

FEBRUARY, 28, 1914.

Dear Sir:

I beg leave to request that you, as Secretary of your State Society of Sons of the Revolution, will furnish me with a statement of any events of importance which have taken place in that Society since the last Convention of the General Society, in April, 1911. I wish this information to incorporate in my official report as General Historian, which report is to be submitted to the forthcoming Convention of the General Society, in April.

As to the nature of the information desired, I wish to know if your State Society has erected any memorials commemorative of Revolutionary events or individuals; whether it has issued any historical publications, including Membership Registers; whether it has participated officially in any patriotic celebrations or religious services; and what members, if any, have died since the last General Convention. Though it has not been the custom heretofore to report a full necrological list to the General Society, I prefer to do so, as it will serve to advise our members of the passing away of any friends whom they may have known in the Society in years past, but of whose deaths (owing to distance) they might not otherwise know. In reporting the death of any member of your State Society, please give age, professional call-



WHARF AT OLD POINT COMFORT



ing, and place of residence at the time of his death—also mentioning any offices he may have held in the Society, either State or General.

Please do not delay sending me this information, as I wish to make out my report to the General Society at once.

With best wishes for the honor and prosperity of your State Society, and trusting that it will be fully represented at the General Convention in April, I am,

Very truly and fraternally yours,

MARSHALL DELANCEY HAYWOOD,

General Historian.

P. S.—Make report as of March 1, 1914.

In response to this letter I have received reports from the State Societies of Alabama, California, District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Virginia. I received a letter promising a report from the State of Washington, but the report has never been received. No replies at all were received from the Secretaries of the State Societies in Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, and West Virginia. Some of these Societies, which have not reported to me as requested, may have reported to the General Secretary, as he likewise has asked for returns from the State Societies, though not exactly similar ones to those which I have sought.

Space will not allow me to give in full the reports I have received, and hence I shall make a digest of the information sent me, taking up the State Societies in alphabetical order.

ALABAMA: Thomas M. Owen, LL.D., Secretary, reports that this Society has lent its aid to marking historic spots and has joined in exercises with the Daughters of the American Revolution in commemorative exercises. Secretary Owen is also Director of the Department of Archives and History of his State; and, in the latter capacity, has issued a volume of 131 pages which gives a list (with valuable biographical data) of Revolutionary soldiers who removed to Alabama. Much of the information in this volume was taken from the archives of the Alabama Society of Sons of the Revolution.

CALIFORNIA: Robert LeRoy Beardsley, Secretary, reports that two "real Sons of the Revolution"—gentlemen whose own fathers fought for American Independence—are among the living members of the California Society, these being Lewis Patrick Phillips and Francis Marion Lemmon. This Society has collected a valuable historical reference library of considerably more than one thousand volumes; and, in the same room, is a similar library of more than five hundred volumes, owned by the California Society of Colonial Wars. This valuable collection is frequently consulted by students of history and genealogy. The publications which have been issued within the past three years are as follows: Register of Members and Ancestors, 1912; Roster of the Society, 1913; Roll of Members, 1914. The social functions include annual banquet, commemorative of the twentieth year of its existence, May 8, 1913; celebration of Forefathers' Day, December 22, 1913, in conjunction with the Society of Colonial Wars; and a number of luncheons, given from time to time.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Colonel George Richards, U. S. Marine Corps, Secretary, submits report of this Society's activities as follows: Washington's Birthday, 1912, with principal address by the Honorable N. E. Kimball; in 1913, with principal addresses by Senators Theodore E. Burton, of Ohio, and Porter J. McCumber, of North Dakota; and in 1914, with principal address by Ex-Governor Joseph W. Folk, of Missouri. At the celebration last mentioned there were present His Excellency Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, together with Secretary of State Bryan, Secretary of War Garrison, Ambassador Jusserand, of the Republic of France, and other notables. The Marine Band rendered music, the selections including the Star Spangled Banner, America, Dixie, and the Marseillaise; and the French colors were entwined with the stars and stripes as a compliment to our allies of Revolutionary days. On this occasion a gold medal was presented to Clarence J. Rammling, a student in the McKinley Manual Training School, for a paper on "The Greatest Event of the American Revolution"—the Declaration of Independence. The Battle of Lexington has also been duly celebrated by this Society. On April 19, 1912, the noted author, diplomatist, and explorer, Colonel Charles Chaille-Long, delivered the address. On April 19, 1913, the address was by Mr. Gaillard Hunt, former General Historian of the Sons of the Revolution, and the Society has issued in pamphlet form this

valuable contribution to our historical literature. The District Society has also passed resolutions and taken other action looking to the preservation of Wakefield, the birthplace of Washington; the erection of a statue to Admiral the Count de Grasse; the prevention of desecration to the American and State flags; the erection of the George Washington Memorial Building, for patriotic uses; and additions to the appropriations of Congress for collecting and publishing Revolutionary Military and Naval Records. This Society has also accepted invitations from other organizations to participate in patriotic observances.

GEORGIA: William Harden, Secretary, reports several social gatherings of this Society in the way of "Smokers", and a banquet on February 5, 1914. Many of the members accepted an invitation from the Daughters of the American Revolution to attend the unveiling of a memorial arch in Colonial Park (formerly a cemetery), where General Lachlan McIntosh, Major John Berrien, Major Edward White, and other Revolutionary notables are buried.

ILLINOIS: Frederick Dickinson, Secretary, reports that during the Fall, Winter, and Spring months of each year, this Society gives monthly dinners where patriotic addresses are delivered by speakers of prominence. Special nights for the entertainment of ladies have also been observed. The Society presented a handsome silk American flag to the Hebrew Institute of Chicago, this being to replace the one formerly given, but destroyed by fire. This institution is in a part of the city densely populated by foreigners, upon whom the Society wishes to impress true ideals of American citizenship. In former years this Society presented twenty-five portraits of George Washington to the Settlement Houses of Chicago; and during the year 1913, supplemented the gift with twenty-five portraits of Abraham Lincoln. Resolutions have been passed looking to the enactment of a law preventing the desecration of the American flag; and a handsome Year Book has been published by the Society during the past year.

IOWA: Frank H. Kincaid, Secretary, reports that, aside from well-attended regular and special meetings, little of interest has transpired. A handsomely illustrated Year Book was issued in 1912.

KENTUCKY: Samuel M. Wilson, Secretary, reports that the Society presented to the Country Club of Lexington a handsome costly

steel flag-pole and American flag. The Year Book recently issued by this Society is of more than passing value, as it contains a list of Land Grants issued by Virginia, within the limits of the present State of Kentucky, for Revolutionary services, together with some original rosters of State Societies of the Cincinnati, and other useful material.

MARYLAND: Copeland Morton, Secretary, reports the gift by this Society of a handsome silver cup, costing nearly two hundred dollars, as a marksmanship trophy for the Maryland National Guard. On March 15th, in each year, the Society commemorates with a dinner the Battle of Guilford Court House, where the Maryland troops greatly distinguished themselves in the bloody contest between Greene and Cornwallis.

MASSACHUSETTS: Herbert Messinger Leland, Secretary, forwards the report of John Henry Westfall, Historian of the State Society, which is published later under Reports of State Societies.

MICHIGAN: Hoyt Garrod Post, Secretary, reports that this Society holds its annual meeting and banquet on Washington's Birthday in each year. On February 23, 1913, a Church Service was held by the Society at the town of Holland, in commemoration of George Washington. There is a Chapter at Holland, which is doing good work.

MISSOURI: George T. Parker, Secretary, reports four chapters in this State Society are in active operation: At St. Louis, at St. Joseph, at Kansas City, and at Springfield. Each of these chapters holds a meeting and banquet annually, commemorating Washington's Birthday, and several "smokers" during the year. The Kansas City Chapter continues its custom of giving prize medals for essays upon Revolutionary topics. Meetings of the State Society were held at St. Joseph in 1912, at Kansas City in 1913, and at St. Louis in 1914. The Year Book of the Society for 1910-12 was the last work of Henry Cadle, whose long years of devoted service to the Society were terminated by death on May 28, 1913.

NEW JERSEY: Robert C. Belville, Secretary, reports that this Society has given out a contract for twelve granite pillars with tablets to mark the route of Washington's march from Trenton to Princeton. In addition to its regular meetings and banquets, this Society has done good work by issuing a handsome and useful publication in its Year Book.

NEW YORK: Henry Russell Drowne, Secretary, reports the usual numerous achievements of this great Society. Some years ago it purchased Fraunces Tavern, where Washington said farewell to his officers, and has restored and beautified the building. In it is a museum of Revolutionary relics beyond all price in value, and also a historical library. So great is the interest attached to this building that more than nineteen thousand visitors have registered there within the last three years. Many historical paintings and engravings adorn the walls of this building, among them being the original Sharpless portrait of Washington, and rare portraits of Colonel Alexander Hamilton, General Philip Schuyler, and other officers of rank including Revolutionary statesmen. There too are swords which did good work in establishing American independence, and the banners both of the Sons of the Revolution and the General Society of the Cincinnati. A recent acquisition, and one of the most valued, is a gift from the French republic of a bust of Washington, made from Houdon's model which was taken from life. The Society holds its annual meeting on December 4th, and also celebrates the following anniversaries; the birthday of Frederick Samuel Tallmadge, former president of the Society and a liberal benefactor of it in his will, January 24th; the Battle of Lexington, April 19th; the evacuation of the city of New York by the British troops, November 24th; and Washington's Birthday, with religious services on the Sunday nearest to February 22nd, and banquet on February 22nd. Among the gifts and memorials made by the Society during the past three years have been a silk guidon to Battery D, Fifth United States Field Artillery, this battery having been under the command of Alexander Hamilton in the Revolution; a bronze tablet to the memory of Brigadier-General Nathaniel Woodhull, at Hollis, near Jamaica, Long Island, on the anniversary of the Battle of Sag Harbor, May 23, 1912; and an alms basin to the Chapel of the United States Military Academy at West Point. It has also had grave markers made with which to mark the resting-place of Revolutionary patriots. The Chapters of this State Society are all in a thriving condition. They are: the Philip Livingston Chapter in Albany, the William Floyd Chapter in Troy, the Buffalo Association in Buffalo, the Fort Schuyler Chapter in Utica, and the Jamestown Chapter in Jamestown. All of these chapters have been most active in patriotic work, including the placing of memorials and awarding of educational

prizes. Space will not permit the narration here of the numerous historical lectures and addresses which have been delivered under the auspices of the New York State Society, or of all the gifts it has made and received. Nor can I here set forth a recitation of the great moral influence exercised by the Society and its Chapters in keeping alive the "Spirit of '76", and preserving Revolutionary landmarks which might otherwise be destroyed. Among its most important activities should be mentioned the appointment of a committee which is to aid the Government in collecting Revolutionary records, military and naval, in accordance with the Act of Congress of 1913.

NORTH CAROLINA: The Report is published in full later under Reports of State Societies.

OHIO: A. C. Shattuck, Secretary recently elected, transmits a report from Jackson W. Sparrow, former Secretary, as follows: This Society holds its annual meeting on February 22nd, Washington's Birthday; has religious services on April 19th, the anniversary of the Battle of Lexington; and celebrates Bunker Hill Day, June 17th, with an outing. It donates two hundred dollars annually to aid students in Berea College, Kentucky, and has preserved the historic log house which was built by the Reverend James Kemper in 1802. This Society has done some work in teaching boys of foreign birth the true responsibilities of American citizenship, and has co-operated with the Daughters of the American Revolution in a similar work among foreign-born girls.

PENNSYLVANIA: George Cuthbert Gillespie, Secretary, forwarded his report which is published in full later.

TENNESSEE: Selden Nelson, Secretary, reports that this Society has awarded some prizes for essays on historical subjects, and held a banquet on Saturday the 21st of February, 1914, in honor of Washington's Birthday. On the following day religious services were held in honor of the same event in the First Presbyterian Church, in Knoxville, attended by the Society in a body. On this occasion a sermon, suitable for the occasion, was delivered by the Reverend Josiah Sibley.

VIRGINIA: Charles Russell Robins, M. D., reports that this Society is preparing to mark Gunnery Springs, near Fredericksburg, with a tablet. This place was where a gun factory of Revolutionary times was located. The Virginia Society will shortly issue a Register of members and ancestors.

This, Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention, is a brief summary of the activities of those of our State Societies whose Secretaries have responded to my request for information. I greatly regret that there are no returns from fourteen Societies, some of which are known to have done good work. As already remarked, there may be reports from some of these fourteen which are in the hands of the General Secretary.

Of the matter of the collection by the Government of the military and naval records of the Revolution, in which this Society is so much interested, it is not my purpose to speak, as I believe there is a committee which will make a report to the Convention on this subject.

At the last General Convention, one of the delegates from North Carolina, Mr. Paul W. Schenck, President of the Guilford Battle Ground Company, of Greensboro, N. C., extended an invitation to all the State Societies to send representatives to the Guilford Battle Ground, near Greensboro, when the statue of General Nathanael Greene, for the erection of which Congress had appropriated \$30,000, was to be unveiled, Mr. Schenck supposing that the statue would be finished in a year's time. He was mistaken as to this latter supposition, but the statue is now nearly finished and will be unveiled with elaborate ceremonies not many months hence. Mr. Schenck regrets his absence from this Convention, but has requested me to assure the members of this Society throughout the United States that they will be welcomed as visitors when the unveiling takes place. The Secretaries of all the State Societies will be given timely notice of the date.

Our Society has lost by death many hundreds of splendid gentlemen and patriotic citizens since its last Triennial meeting, but the most tireless worker of them all was Henry Cadle, Assistant General Treasurer of the General Society and Secretary of the Missouri Society. Though interested in all good works, Mr. Cadle's love for and interest in the Sons of the Revolution almost amounted to a passion. Those of us who have attended General Conventions during the past twenty years will sorely miss his kindly face and genial greetings. The Missouri Society, upon which the loss falls most heavily, is represented here today, and some close associate from its delegation will have a word to say in memory of our departed friend and brother.

Another veteran member who has gone to his reward is the Honorable Garret Dorset Wall Vroom, of New Jersey, former Vice-Presi-

dent of the General Society, whose interest and activity in the earlier years of the Society have been of lasting benefit. Judge Vroom was one of the foremost citizens of his native State, famed alike at the bar and on the bench, and was a legal writer of marked ability. He served the General Society as Vice-President until the pressure of other duties impelled him to withdraw from that position, much to the regret of the entire organization.

This closes my report as General Historian, and in conclusion I wish to congratulate our members upon the high stand which this Society continues to hold throughout our great American nation.

MARSHALL DELANCEY HAYWOOD,
General Historian."

The report of the General Registrar was then presented.

Upon motion duly seconded the same was received and placed on file.

"REPORT OF THE GENERAL REGISTRAR.

April 1, 1914.

The work of this department has been carried on along the lines of continuing the filing of applications and by the card index. Each is so far perfected as it has been possible to accomplish by persistent co-operation with the State Secretaries, who furnish us with the material, and to whom I am under obligations.

Both methods referred to need missing numbers to be complete, and the work should be continued with the object of perfecting the roster.

Wherever there is life and interest in a State Society, the co-operation with this department is close and effective.

California has come under my personal observation the past winter, having spent two months there. Its Society is admirably built up from patriotic men who stand high in social and business life. The headquarters are central and much frequented by members whose interest is alert, and comprehending the objects we desire to attain. It is warm for a volume containing the names of members of all Societies, and if this seems wise, it should contain the Necrology Roll of all deceased members. This roll of honor would be historically valuable.

This Department requires four additional Card Index files, and the binding of a dozen volumes. The archives now fill eight strong boxes and we should have two or four more. The present properties are now stored in the Citizens' Safe Deposit Co., adjoining my own office, where they are convenient of access. Yet, I am of the opinion that if the vaults in Fraunces Tavern are sufficient, these valuable papers might be stored there where they might be examined at any time of day or night.

The General Registrar should then be elected from New York and an appropriation made each year by the General Society to be used for clerk hire, which service might be obtained from the New York Society.

The expense of storing the eight chests here is \$40 per annum, and minor expenses do not exceed \$10. This does not include the amount paid an assistant, which was found necessary, and I would recommend an appropriation of \$50 for the assistant's services during the past two years.

The binding of the applications can be proceeded with, or by the loose leaf system now used by the New York Society. Either is practical. The former takes up less room but the latter is easier and quicker.

Direction should be given as to which plan should be adopted.

With the duties of the General Registrar not clearly defined, his office must, to some extent, duplicate that of the General Secretary. I do not know what to suggest to improve this condition.

It was made clear to me in my visit to Los Angeles the past winter that if our officers were visiting in the Cities of the State Societies much good might result, if the visit were made officially and an opportunity given to the State Society to arouse interest by entertaining the general officers.

We need new members in most of our State Societies and any effort of this character I am sure would be productive of additional membership.

The main factor is the 'live wire' of the State Society, but we might co-operate in the way suggested.

GEORGE ELTWEED POMEROY,
General Registrar."

MEETING OF GENERAL SOCIETY

The reports of State Societies being then called for, it was, upon motion duly seconded, resolved that the reading of the reports of State Societies be omitted and that the reports be printed.

CALIFORNIA.

“Los Angeles, Cal., March 1, 1914.

TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Greeting:

The Society, Sons of the Revolution in the State of California, submits the following report regarding the condition and activities of the Society since April 1st, 1911.

MEMBERSHIP.

Number of members on rolls, April 1st, 1911.....	75	
Number of members since admitted.....	104	
		— 179
Lost by death since April 1st, 1911.....	9	
Lost by resignation, etc.....	3	
		— 12
		—
Total membership, March 1, 1914.....	167	
Number of insignia issued to members to date.....	26	

Both the eligibility and acceptability of applicants for membership are carefully scrutinized before their admission, and, as a result of such care, the membership of the Society, while not large, shows a healthy, steady growth and is composed of most desirable citizens.

Since the organization of this Society, May 8th, 1893, 236 gentlemen have been admitted to membership, of whom 30 have died and 39 have been lost by resignation, etc., the present membership being 167, of whom 9 are life members and 7 are also active members of other State Societies.

At our Annual Meeting on February 22nd, 1913, we had a total membership of 79. During the past year we have lost 2 members by death and have admitted 90 new members, which shows that our membership has been more than doubled during the year. This is the most remarkable growth in the twenty years' history of the Society.

DEATHS.

It is with deep regret and sorrow that we report the following deaths of fellow members since April 1st, 1911:

1. James Lochry Paul, Upland, Cal., April 5, 1911, aged 71, Fruit-grower.
2. William Northrope Cowles, Philadelphia, Pa., April 17, 1911, aged 49.
3. John Daggett Hooker, Los Angeles, Cal., May 24, 1911, aged 74, Manufacturer and Capitalist.
4. David Rittenhouse Porter Corwin, Pittsburg, Pa., October 29, 1911, aged 72, Retired.
5. John Miner Carey Marble, New York City, April 29, 1912, aged 79, Banker (a founder, charter-member and ex-Treasurer of the Society).
6. Charles Seeley Eastman, Tampa, Fla., November 27, 1912, aged 74, Lumberman.
7. Willis Henry Ballance, Peoria, Ill., January 4, 1913, aged 63.
8. Charles Beach Boothe, South Pasadena, Cal., April 11, 1913, aged 61, Merchant, President of the Irrigation Commission.
9. Mark Trafton Berry, Long Beach, Cal., May 23, 1913, aged 82, Postmaster.

REAL SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

In our report of April 1, 1911, while mourning the loss of George Washington Peachy, a real son of the Revolution, we rejoiced in reporting the admission to membership of Mr. Lewis Patrick Phillips, also the son of a Revolutionary soldier. We are now glad to say that not only do we still number Mr. Phillips among our honored members, but that on October 4th, 1913, we elected to membership Mr. Francis Marion Lemmon, another son of a Revolutionary sire. We now, therefore, have the unique distinction of numbering two real Sons of the Revolution among our members.

Mr. Lemmon is nearly 81 years of age and resides in Lordsburg, California. His father was James Lemmon, of Virginia and Illinois.

PUBLICATIONS AND LIBRARY.

The following publications have been issued: 1912, Register of Members and Ancestors; 1913, Roster of the Society; 1914, Roll of

Members. The matter of publishing a Year-Book or Register of the Society is now in the hands of a Committee appointed for that purpose and it is proposed that the work, when forthcoming, shall contain some original features and embrace a completeness never heretofore attempted.

The Society has done little in the matter of publications for the last three years, for the reason that both our energy and funds have been expended in securing the large and valuable library we have acquired and now maintain in the Hall of the Society in the San Fernando Building. This library has been recently placed upon the list of accredited libraries by the California State Library at Sacramento, of which institution our esteemed President, Mr. Bradner Wells Lee, is a Trustee.

Our library contains over one thousand volumes, and it is possible for us to secure the proofs for nearly any Revolutionary service actually performed without recourse to any source of information other than our own library. During the last year about four hundred volumes have been added, nearly fifty volumes having been donated and the rest procured at an expense of approximately one thousand dollars, which growth has necessitated a complete re-arrangement of the library in order to facilitate research work. Several periodicals, which are chiefly of an historical or genealogical nature, are regularly received and occasional volumes are added to the library by binding.

In addition to our own library, the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of California maintains a library of some five hundred volumes in the same Hall. The Hall is frequented by the members of both Societies, both for study and for pleasure.

LEGISLATION.

Our Society is in receipt of a communication stating that at last the Government of the United States has undertaken the publication of some of its hitherto neglected Archives.

In 1894, our Society formulated and promulgated a memorial to Congress praying for such legislation as would secure the publication of the National Archives relating to the War of the Revolution, which, however, did not seem to bring about the desired result; hence, in 1910, the Memorial was re-adopted by our Society, and we have no doubt that

the final result has, in no small measure, been brought about by the alertness and activity of just such Societies as ours, interested in the preservation of American history.

In this connection, it is sincerely hoped that the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution will favorably consider the memorial which we adopted for the purpose of procuring the publication of its Archives, copies of which memorial have been recently sent to each of the State Societies with a letter asking their co-operation.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS.

At a special meeting of the Society, to be held on March 27th, 1914, certain proposed amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society will be considered, which, if adopted, will result in increasing the number of directors from five to nine, providing additional officers, and changing date of annual meeting from February 22nd to the second Thursday of January.

BANQUETS AND LUNCHEONS.

The Society, on the evening of May 8th, 1913, gave its Annual Banquet commemorative of its twentieth year of existence. On this occasion there were present a goodly number of our members with their ladies.

On the evening of December 22nd, 1913, the Society participated with the Society of Colonial Wars at a formal dinner in commemoration of Forefathers' Day.

In addition to the foregoing, the Society has given a number of luncheons during the past three years, on each of which occasions suitable patriotic addresses have been delivered.

In conclusion, I know of nothing more fitting than the words of our former Secretary, "Permit me to say that the Society, Sons of the Revolution in the State of California, thousands of miles away from any of the spots hallowed and made sacred by the blood of heroes and the scenes of action in the most glorious war of the ages, is doing its humble part to maintain and perpetuate the principles of our Order.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT LEROY BEARDSLEY,
Secretary."

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

"Washington, D. C., March 5, 1914.

It is my pleasure to submit, in accordance with your request of February 28, 1914, a statement of events of importance as they have taken place in this Society since April 19, 1911, to and including March 1, 1914.

This Society has erected during this period no memorials commemorative of Revolutionary events or individuals, nor issued any historical publications or Membership Registers.

During this period the membership of this Society has been subject to changes, as follows:

Number of Members on rolls, April 1, 1911....	160	
Number of Members since admitted.....	23	
		183
Lost by death since April 1, 1911.....	7	
Lost by resignation, etc.....	11	
		18
Total Membership, March 1, 1914.....		165
Number of Insignia issued to members to date, 65.		

EXERCISES HELD IN COMMEMORATION OF
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

On February 22, 1912, the 180th anniversary of the birth of George Washington was celebrated by the members of this Society in a meeting of the Society at the New Willard Hotel. After a buffet luncheon at 1:00 p. m., the Society assembled with Dr. H. L. E. Johnson, the President, in the chair.

Congressman N. E. Kimball made a stirring address on the subject "Patriotism in Politics." Mr. Barry Bulkley, of the Society, read, most impressively, extracts from Washington's Farewell Address. Music on the occasion consisted of patriotic airs. At the annual meeting of the Society, held in the Diplomatic Room of the New Willard Hotel, Tuesday, December 10, 1912, Mr. Barry Bulkley, our Historian, called attention to the failure of the means heretofore devised to excite interest in the Society and to obtain new members, as

well as to the failing interest expressed by the Society on the occasion of National Holidays. He emphasized the necessity of concentrating attention to the Society and its purpose by suitably commemorating Washington's Birthday, and suggested the desirability of returning to the methods of former days in celebrating this particular National Holiday by Public Exercises. As a result of his effort, the Society reverted to its former custom of celebrating Washington's Birthday by Public Exercises of a character more befitting the day.

The 181st anniversary of the birth of George Washington was so commemorated by Public Exercises held in the Columbia Theatre on February 22, 1913. This meeting was attended by the general public, the members of the Society, the Diplomatic Corps and distinguished men in public life.

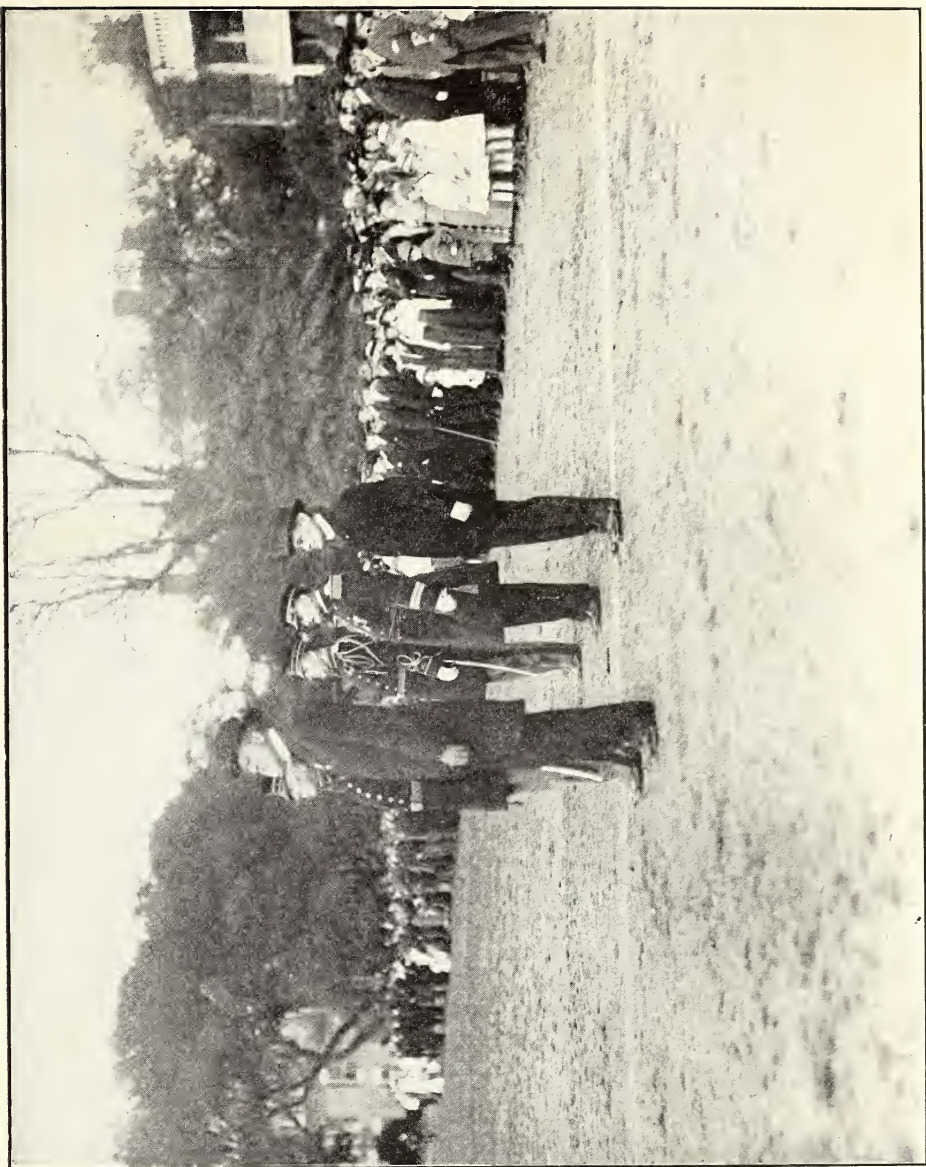
The music was furnished by the U. S. Marine Band. The President of the Society, the Reverend Dr. Randolph H. McKim, was in the chair. Washington's Farewell Address was read by Dr. McKim. The Honorable Theodore E. Burton delivered an address: "If Washington were Living Today." His discourse was most scholarly and instructive. It abounded with an understanding of the motives which made the first President of the United States one of our greatest characters in the world's history. The Honorable Porter J. McCumber, of Dakota then spoke on "The Construction of our Treaties with Great Britain and our Duty to Suggest Questions of Difference to Arbitration." Senator McCumber's address traced with great accuracy the various treaties between Great Britain and the United States, touching or having in view the construction of the Trans-Isthmian Canal. He demonstrated beyond all possible doubt the obligation of the United States to live honestly to the letter and to the spirit of these various treaties. His discourse was an admirable presentation of the question of free tolls and our moral obligations as a people with respect thereto, regardless of personal advantages otherwise accruing. In the light of the subsequent events, and having in view the present efforts of the President of the United States, the Honorable Woodrow Wilson, to secure a repeal of that clause in the Panama Canal Act as provided for free tolls for American shipping, Senator McCumber's address becomes of greater importance. Senator McCumber was then in full accord with the views of the President of the United States as they have now been made public.

In a similar manner, the 182d anniversary of the birth of George Washington was publicly commemorated by a meeting held at the New National Theatre on Sunday, February 22, 1914, at 3:00 p. m., with Colonel Henry May, the President, in the chair. This meeting was exceedingly well attended by the general public, by members of the Society, and by the invited guests. The Society was especially honored on this occasion by the attendance of the President of the United States, the Honorable Woodrow Wilson, and its guests included the French Ambassador, M. J. J. Jusserand. The Secretary of State, the Honorable William Jennings Bryan, and the Secretary of War, the Honorable L. M. Garrison, also attended. The other guests included a long list of persons prominent in official and social circles at the National Capital. The Orator of the day was the Honorable Joseph W. Folk, Solicitor for the Department of State, who delivered an admirable address on the "Ideals of Washington." A feature of the celebration was the presentation of the Society's gold medal to Clarence J. Rammling, a student of the McKinley Manual Training School, for his essay on "The Greatest Event of the American Revolution."

At 3 o'clock, the hour set for the opening of the Exercises, four trumpeters at the entrance to the theatre sounded the signal announcing the arrival of President Wilson. As the audience that filled every available inch of space in the big auditorium rose in honor of the Chief Executive, the Marine Band on the stage played "The Star Spangled Banner." As President Wilson approached the stage the strains softened and gave way to the stirring music of the "Marseillaise," the national anthem of France. This, with the French colors interwoven with the red, white and blue and the Stars and Stripes in the scheme of decorations, was intended as a tribute to the part played by France in helping to bring about the final overthrow of British power in the Colonies, and was expressed as a compliment to the French Republic represented by Ambassador Jusserand and the attaches of the French Embassy present in the audience.

Following the invocation, the band played "Dixie," the audience cheering until the volume of applause almost drowned the music.

Mr. Barry Bulkley, a member of the Society, read the address of Richard Henry Lee to the Congress of the United States, that feature being followed by the oration of the day by Mr. Folk, the former Governor of Missouri, who prefaced his address with Goldsmith's lines:



REVIEW—FORTRESS MONROE



“As some tall cliff that lifts its awful form,
Swells from the vale, and midway leaves the storm,
Though round its breast the rolling clouds are spread,
Eternal sunshine settles on its head.”

“These words of Goldsmith,” said Mr. Folk, “are beautifully appropriate in describing the majestic figure of Washington, a man imperfect enough to be intensely human and near enough perfect to be an inspiration to all who honor justice and worship liberty. Washington is more alive now than when he lived and worked and wrought in the flesh. He lives to-day in his ideals that pulse through the countless millions of human hearts. These ideals are expressed in his farewell address, patriotism, religion and morality. He was not referring merely to the patriotism that for the country’s glory bravely walks even to the cannon’s mouth, but he taught a larger patriotism, that in the battles of peace will courageously stand in the front ranks of truth and repel the assaults on honor.

“This service comes through the life that gives more than it receives—the open life. This was the religion of Washington, the religion that says: ‘Thou shalt not steal; thou shalt not lie.’ This religion is the highest form of morality. Washington classed it as necessary to free government.

“We have not yet come to the full understanding of these ideals of Washington. We may not attain them soon, but we can strive for them with the assurance that this endeavor will lead up to the heights of achievement, and at last humanity may stand on the summit where shines, unobstructed, the light of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. Thus will the ideals of Washington be fulfilled.”

Mr. Gaillard Hunt, Chairman of the Committee of Judges appointed to select the prize winning essay, then made the medal presentation to Mr. Rammling, who read his essay in which he maintained that the signing of the Declaration of Independence was the most important and significant event of the Revolution. The singing of “America” by the audience, accompanied by the Marine Band, completed the program.

BATTLE OF LEXINGTON ANNIVERSARIES.

The 127th anniversary of the Battle of Lexington was celebrated by the Society on the evening of April 19, 1912, in the Cabinet Room

of the New Willard Hotel. Dr. H. L. E. Johnson, President, was in the chair. A resolution was adopted at that meeting expressing to the relatives and friends of those whose lives were lost at sea on the steamship Titanic, the deepest sympathy of the Society in their misfortune. Colonel Chaille-Long, one of the discoverers of the source of the River Nile, gave an interesting address entitled: "The Part in the American Revolution played by the French Officers." The attendance was good and the meeting was followed by a buffet supper.

The 128th anniversary of the Battle of Lexington, similarly, was commemorated by a meeting of the Society in the Alumni Room of the University Club, on the evening of April 19, 1913. The President, Reverend Dr. Randolph H. McKim, was in the chair. The principal address of the evening was delivered by Mr. Gaillard Hunt on certain ideas suggested by the Battle of Lexington. So admirable was his discourse and so favorable was the impression created by it, that it was subsequently ordered that it be printed in pamphlet form and distributed to members of the Society. A copy of this address accompanies this report.

WAKEFIELD—BIRTHPLACE OF GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON.

At the annual meeting of this Society of December 9, 1913, it was urged that the Society take action looking to the preservation of "Wakefield," the birthplace of George Washington.

The formal resolutions of the Society in this matter, directing that its Board of Managers take specific action, were later revised and the Board instructed to make such investigation and take such action as in their discretion might seem proper, to the end that the Wakefield farm, including the site of the mansion in which George Washington was born, and the burial place of his progenitors on that farm, be maintained in a condition befitting their historical importance.

The Secretary of the Society has been directed to secure all available information with respect to the condition at Wakefield, and particularly to the condition of a tract of land including the site of the mansion where George Washington was born and the burying ground adjacent, conveyed by Lewis Washington, with certain stipulations, to the State of Virginia. A copy of his report just completed, dated

March 5, 1914, is attached hereto. This report, as its context indicates, is one now for the consideration of the Board of Managers of this Society. Doubtless the Board of Managers may supply to the Secretary of the General Society, as well as to the General Historian, information as to their action in this matter.

Having in view the fact that the regular Triennial Meeting of the Society of Sons of the Revolution to be held in April next includes an itinerary, consisting of a journey to certain points of interest in Chesapeake Bay on one of the steamers of the Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Company, it may seem to the Board of Managers as desirable to suggest that there be included in that itinerary a visit to the Wakefield farm, which is located conveniently on the banks of the Potomac, in Westmoreland County, Virginia.

A PROPOSED MEMORIAL TO ADMIRAL DE GRASSE.

The Board of Managers of this Society, at their last meeting instructed our delegates at the forthcoming Triennial Convention to press to the attention of the General Society the matter of the erection of an appropriate memorial to Admiral Francois Paul Joseph De Grasse. At the Triennial Meeting of the General Society, April 19, 1911, mention was made of this desire of this Society as then expressed by Colonel James Morgan, one of our delegates. At that time this matter was referred to a committee, of which Colonel Morgan was chairman. That Committee have yet to perfect their formal and final report to the General Society. In the meantime, at the last stated meeting of this Society, January 27th last, the Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, addressed our meeting on "The important services of Admiral Francois Paul Joseph De Grasse to the cause of the American Revolution." That the sentiments of our membership may be appreciated, there is transmitted an extract from the minutes of that meeting, attention particularly being invited to the substance of Mr. Roosevelt's address and to the remarks in approbation thereof recorded there as made by the Reverend Dr. Randolph H. McKim. It may be added that this Society has explained its desires in this particular to the thirty-one State Societies of the Sons of the Revolution, from whom some responses have been received. This entire

matter, however, will be appropriately represented to the General Society at the Triennial Convention, by our delegates there accredited, as is before stated.

COMPILATION OF REVOLUTIONARY WAR RECORDS.

At the stated meeting of this Society of January 27, 1912, there was brought to its attention two bills introduced in the Congress of the United States, one by Representative McCall and the other by Representative Fordney, looking to the compilation and future preservation of the military and naval records pertaining to the Revolutionary War. These bills were endorsed by the Society, and the Secretary was authorized to communicate with the General Secretary of the Society and through him to endeavor to have this matter taken up by the various State Societies. The General Historian is doubtless familiar with the subsequent developments in this matter. But, it might be here stated that information contained in the Army and Navy Register of February 28, 1914, is in effect that there may be an effective block in the project to compile and publish the records of the Revolutionary War, the beginning of which task was authorized at the last session of Congress with an appropriation of \$32,000 for the purpose. It appears that the House appropriations committee has now refused to provide another appropriation of \$32,000 as an "urgent deficiency" and the discussion which occurred in a recent hearing brought out the fact that the cost of the publication would probably be \$1,000,000. This is considered by the appropriations committee as a matter which should come before the military and naval committees. The chairman of neither committee, however, is disposed to take any action. Mr. Hay, who favored and was responsible for last year's appropriation, states that it was his understanding that the allotment of \$32,000 "was all that would be asked for," and that it was intended to be used as a survey of the situation and for the purpose of copying certain records which were not to be purchased. He will, therefore, oppose any recommendation which comes from either the War or Navy Department in favor of continuing an allotment in behalf of the Revolutionary War records. Other members of the House are equally opposed to the provision, despite the advocacy of it by distinguished people, notably those who are interested in historical subjects. The latest estimate which has been made is that the sum of \$32,000 will be required an-

nually for at least ten years in order to make any sort of showing. The sentiment in the House among both republicans and democrats is to limit the cost of the work to the \$32,000 appropriation which is now available and which it is now asserted will not suffice for much more than a casual investigation of the field.

OFFER OF GOLD MEDAL TO SCHOOL CHILDREN FOR BEST ESSAY ON A REVOLUTIONARY TOPIC.

At the 24th annual meeting of this Society, as held at the Cosmos Club on December 9, 1913, our Historian, Mr. Gaillard Hunt, invited attention to the failure of the Society for many years to encourage in the rising generation the earnest study of Revolutionary topics. He urged that the Society revert to its former custom and offer annually a gold medal as a prize to the school child of the District of Columbia submitting the best essay on the American Revolution. Upon formal motion this matter was committed to the Board of Managers, and as a result an announcement was made in January, 1914, of the purposes of this Society in this particular. The details of this award were committed to a board, of which Mr. Gaillard Hunt was chairman. The other two members selected were Mr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, and Dr. James Dudley Morgan, President of the Columbia Historical Society. Many essays were received and the medal was awarded to Mr. Clarence J. Rammling, a student of the McKinley Manual Training School, seventeen years of age. This medal was publicly awarded to Mr. Rammling, as has been before stated, in the presence of the President of the United States, at the Public Exercises held commemorative of Washington's Birthday, February 22, 1914. This delivery was one of the most attractive features of these Exercises. Mr. Rammling read, in a most impressive way, before the entire audience, his essay, and was congratulated by the President of the United States.

DESECRATION OF AMERICAN AND STATE FLAGS.

At a meeting on April 29, 1911, Mr. William Stone Abert, one of the delegates to the Triennial Convention, reported on the work done by that body, and made a stirring address regarding the importance of preventing desecration of the American Flag. Upon motion duly

made, etc., a committee was appointed to draw up resolutions to be addressed to the Congress calling attention to the necessity of enacting legislation to compel respect to the American Flag. At a subsequent meeting, December 12, 1911, this resolution was so amended as to read that this committee be empowered to call upon each State Society, also the Daughters of the American Revolution, for any assistance as might be necessary for the aforesaid committee. A resolution by the General Society embodying this selfsame idea was later read at a meeting of December 12, 1911, which resolutions were in effect that a committee of three from the General Society be appointed to secure such action as may be necessary on the part of the State Legislatures and of the National Congress to prevent the desecration of both State and National colors either by their use for advertising or other purposes not consistent with their dignity as national or state emblems. The records of this Society appear to contain no further information with respect to this matter.

GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL BUILDING.

The Daughters of the American Revolution are undertaking to raise \$1,000,000 to erect in the City of Washington an appropriate building to the memory of General George Washington. This matter has received the attention of this Society at various times. The money for the erection of this building, it is understood, is being raised by popular subscription. No active steps, in so far as the records show, have been taken by this Society toward the end in view. It is believed, however, to be a matter of interest to all descendants of those who lived and struggled during the American Revolution. As such, the patriotic object of Mrs. Henry F. Dimock and the Daughters of the American Revolution in this relation ought to be mentioned. It is believed to be one that will enlist the sympathies of the entire Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

MEMORIAL TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The members of this Society, headed by General Leonard Wood, President of the Society, at the invitation of Mr. W. V. Cox, participated in the exercises held in 1911 incident to the placing in position of a boulder at Fort Stevens, near Washington, D. C., in memory of

Abraham Lincoln. Mr. W. V. Cox, President of the Fort Stevens Association, made the principal address at the unveiling of this boulder, which marks the exact spot where Abraham Lincoln stood at the time of General Early's attack on the City of Washington in July, 1864.

WEARING OF THE SOCIETY'S RIBBON AND INSIGNIA.

At the annual meeting of this Society, December 12, 1911, it endorsed the action of the General Society on the subject of the proper wearing of the Society's ribbons and insignia. It was recommended that the members of this Society wear these insignia in accordance with the action proposed by the General Society, and that information in this matter be incorporated in the By-Laws of this Society for the future guidance of its members.

PROFESSOR LIBBEY'S ATTENDANCE.

During the period covered by this report, this Society was honored by attendance at its meetings on two occasions, by Professor William Libbey, General Secretary of the Sons of the Revolution. Upon one of these occasions, at the meeting of January 10, 1913, Professor Libbey delivered to our Society a brief address, expressing his gratification at meeting the members of the District of Columbia organization. He urged upon the Society the great desirability of increasing the number of its members. He also pointed out the wisdom of developing the greater appreciation of American institutions amongst our new citizens, who have come under the flag by immigration from foreign shores.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

At the Annual meeting of this Society of December 12, 1911, it was resolved that this Society adopt the resolution proposed at the last Triennial Meeting of the General Society, in effect that Section 8 of the Constitution of the General Society be amended by adding one vice-president for each State Society, and adding two more General Chaplains.

CHANGE IN BY-LAWS.

At a postponed meeting of the Board of Managers, held on October 31, 1912, a recommendation was adopted in effect that there be presented at the next General Meeting of the Society a proposition to provide for a change in the present By-Laws of the Society, so as to require the election of the members of the Board of Managers for a term of three years. Should such a change become effective, the terms of the existing members of any Board should be divided by lot into three classes of terms of one, two, and three year's service, respectively. It is very desirable, this Society considers, and in the interests of good administration, that a simultaneous change in the entire personnel of the Board of Managers, be avoided.

CO-OPERATION IN OTHER PUBLIC MEETINGS OF PATRIOTIC CHARACTER.

Upon invitation from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the President and the Board of Managers of this Society attended a public meeting on July 4, 1912, at 10:00 a. m., in the Hall of the Pan-American Building, commemorative of our National Independence Day. This meeting was also attended by the membership of this Society. Upon different occasions this Society has been properly represented at other Patriotic Exercises held in the District of Columbia.

NECROLOGICAL LIST.

This Society has suffered, during this period, a loss through death of seven of its active members.

WALTER WYMAN—Died, November 21, 1911.

CLARENCE EDWARD DUTTON—Died, January 4, 1912.

JOHN JONES BRICE—Died, January 1, 1912.

JOHN TAYLOR ARMS—Died, October 4, 1912.

ALVIN MASON LOTHROP—Died, November 30, 1912.

BENJAMIN ERESTUS RICH—Died, September 13, 1913.

JOHN EDGAR REYBURN—Died, January 4, 1914.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE RICHARDS,
Secretary."

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, March 24, 1914.

Dear Sir:

"In accordance with your request for a complete report from our Society covering the time since the last Triennial meeting of the General Society, I beg leave to submit the following:

MEETINGS.

Our Society has held monthly dinners during the Fall, Winter and Spring months of each year at which meetings prominent and well-known speakers have made addresses on leading topics of the day of National and patriotic interest. These meetings have been well attended and without exception have proved to be of much interest and benefit to all of our members.

In addition to these monthly dinners we have had special Ladies' nights, with a large attendance of both ladies and gentlemen, and which have resulted in adding many names to our membership roll.

MEMORIALS.

During the year 1913 our Society presented twenty-five large size portraits of Abraham Lincoln to an equal number of Settlement Houses located in all parts of the City of Chicago and caused the same to be hung in prominent and appropriate places. These portraits are similar in size and design to those of an equal number of portraits of General Washington which had already been presented by our Society to the same Settlements in former years. The presentation of these portraits was in most cases made a patriotic ceremonial and accompanied by addresses from our members.

FLAG PRESENTATION.

To the Hebrew Institute of Chicago our Society presented a large Silk American Flag which replaced one formerly given to them and which was destroyed by fire.

This institute is located in a portion of Chicago that is densely populated with foreigners and at this ceremony which took place in a large hall devoted to the interests of the Institute an enthusiastic

audience of not less than 1,200 people were in attendance. Speeches were made by some of our members and patriotically responded to by members of the Institute. Our members believe this to be one of the most important functions that our Society has held within the past years.

THE FLAG.

At our January, 1912, meeting a memorial to Congress was made asking that action be taken to prevent the desecration of the Flag through advertising. The uses to which Old Glory has been put in promoting the sale of cheap cereal packages all over our country was thought to demand the attention of our General Society and it was recommended that such concerted action be taken by the Sons of the Revolution.

PUBLICATION.

During the past year our Society has published a handsome Year Book containing a complete record of our membership. Copy of this book was sent to each State Society and to the Secretary of the General Society.

We have distributed copies of the pamphlet "Birth of the Constitution," written by General President Edmund Wetmore, to all our members and to others who might be interested.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP.

Since our last report we have added seven names to our Life Memberships.

One of our oldest and most patriotic members Mr. John Crocker Foote alone having contributed \$150.00 for the purpose of endowing such membership fund.

MISCELLANY.

Our Society is in good financial condition with money in its Treasury and with a total membership of 225 which is an increase over our last report and shows a steady progress.

Professor F. W. Shepardson who so ably served us as President for five consecutive terms, 1908 to 1913, inclusive, is now in the Phil-

ippine Islands on a mission from the U. S. Government of importance to this country and our island possessions, viz., that of educational advancement under Government Auspices, this being the second time he has served in this capacity. We know of no one who is more capable or more anxious to inculcate into the minds of others the principle of patriotism for which the Society of Sons of the Revolution stands, and we are sure that his work will reflect credit upon the entire membership of the Society in our country.

I trust that the foregoing report will furnish the information desired by our General Society and wishing for it continued success and increase of membership in all the States.

FREDERICK DICKINSON,
Secretary."

IOWA.

March 17th, 1914.

Sir:

"For the triennial period now fast coming to a close the Iowa Society, Sons of the Revolution, has but little in the way of a formal report to make.

A successful series of regular and special meetings was held and all were well attended, and there is unusual interest shown among our members.

Especial attention has been given to holding the true and active membership list to a basis of interested and paying members and only such are carried on our lists at this time.

A carefully edited membership and genealogy list has been furnished the general registrar with thoughts in view, first of clearing up the list of deceased, transferred and dropped members where notification was not of record, second, in order that the Iowa record would be clear in the event of favorable action by the General Society upon the proposition submitted by the California Society for a complete general register.

The Iowa Society has during the period lost twelve good members by death, and all were prominent men in the cities of their homes.

Among the latter was Henry Cadle, a life member of "Iowa," and from here transferred, to the Missouri Society, and the gain thereto

was loss to us. Of his long and useful life the greater part was spent in the beautiful City of Muscatine, where he was born and to which his remains were carried by loving friends to take their last rest beside his kind old father, one also beloved by all in that vicinity. The beautiful Mississippi Valley was but a frontier when Cornelius Cadle came to it, and it might be said, that Henry Cadle was one of the first of the native sons of Iowa and the valley, and of all of them, none was more respected in his home State. It is hard for the writer when on this subject to confine himself to one person, for when such a family of men and women is considered, one is prone to speak of them as a whole, and the mark made in Iowa by the Cadle family is one that time will never efface.

The files of the Iowa Society contain the letters of Mr. Cadle to its officers, covering a period of nearly twenty years, and they have been assembled for immediate reference, and there is, within, much to show the great personal breadth and the patriotic spirit of the man, and a man he was, every inch of him.

A time has come in Iowa when to keep a continued interest in our work we look to the securing of our new members from the younger men, and all one "Great" farther than heretofore from the original soldier, for our necrology lists show the great loss of men of the older generations. The younger descendants are taking quite an interest, and it is fair to predict unusual growth from now on.

FRANK HAYWARD KINCAID,
Secretary."

KENTUCKY.

March 2, 1914.

"During the past year we completed the publication of our first Year Book and on the 4th of July, 1913, presented and dedicated on the grounds of the Country Club of Lexington, a handsome steel flag pole and American Flag. The total cost of this gift by our Society was about \$150.00. The cost of the Year Book has been from \$1,500 to \$1,800.

SAMUEL M. WILSON,
Secretary."

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, Mass., April 1, 1914.

"Dear Sir: Since the last Triennial Meeting of the General Society, Sons of the Revolution, the Massachusetts Society has been active, and also aggressive in those particular spheres of patriotic work and effort for which it was organized.

At the beginning of this report, it is of great satisfaction to announce that a long cherished plan is being consummated in the preparation of a memorial to one of the greatest sons of Massachusetts, John Hancock, President of the Provincial Congress; President of the Continental Congress; first signer of the Declaration of Independence, patriot and first Governor of the Commonwealth under a constitution.

Investigation proved that the only statue of Hancock in existence was in the Senate wing at the Capitol in Washington, and it was planned to obtain a replica of the bust of this statue, in bronze, and offer it as a gift to this Commonwealth.

With this object in view a joint resolution was introduced and passed by Congress, giving the sculptor selected permission to make the replica, and the Great and General Court of Massachusetts officially accepted the tender made by the Society. Delays of one or another character have retarded the completion of the work, but it is expected presentation will take place in the near future.

In honor of another great son of Massachusetts, a most unique and artistic memorial has been prepared, known as the "Knox Trophies," and wherever float the battleships of the Navy, or are located the light and heavy artillery companies of the United States Army, this Society purposes to perpetuate in enduring bronze the name and fame of Major General Henry Knox, "Father of the American Artillery"; Chief of Artillery of the Revolutionary Army; and after Washington, the first commander of the United States Army; the first Secretary of War; Founder of West Point and the Springfield Armory, and intimate friend, confidant, and counsellor of General Washington.

"The Knox Trophies" consist of a medal and plaques.

The Knox Medal is of bronze, the obverse bearing a profile portrait of General Knox—the reverse bearing the crossed cannon of the Light Artillery, surmounted by the American Eagle, and suitably inscribed. This medal is to be presented annually to that Sergeant of

the Light Artillery of the United States Army designated by the Secretary of War as having attained the highest proficiency.

The Knox Trophy consists of two plaques, framed in oak; the one on the left bearing a three-quarter bas-relief portrait of General Knox, modeled from the portrait by Gilbert Stuart—the plaque on the right represents the General and a staff officer, mounted, watching the progress of a yoke of oxen dragging a snow sledge through the forest, upon which are packed a cannon and gun carriage, illustrating the method of transporting the artillery from Fort Ticonderoga to the siege of Boston during the winter 1775-6, thus compelling the British to evacuate March 17, 1776.

The Knox Battleship Trophy is to be presented each year to that battleship of the navy of the United States making the best score in gunnery during the preceding year.

The Knox Artillery Trophy is to be presented each year to that company of Coast Artillery of the Army of the United States which has attained the highest proficiency during the preceding year.

The Knox Militia Trophies are to be presented for competition for a period of five years, to the light and heavy Artillery, respectively, of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and will become the property of those companies showing the greatest efficiency during that period.

It is the intention to present the medal and trophies to the winners at the annual meeting and banquet of the Society customarily held on Franklin's Birthday, the 17th day of January.

The custom was inaugurated this year, the presentation being made by a young descendant of General Knox, in the presence of His Excellency, the Governor of Massachusetts, the President of the Society of the Cincinnati, other dignitaries of State and Service, and a large number of the members of the Society.

The Society was fortunate to secure the services of President Emeritus Tucker, of Dartmouth College, who framed in words of beauty and classic dignity, the formula of presentation that will always be used on like occasions.

The Honorable Secretary of War ordered the winner of the Knox Medal, a sergeant of Light Artillery from Fort Sill, Oklahoma, to Boston, and detailed a captain and sergeant of Coast Artillery from the Boston Artillery district to receive the Knox Artillery Trophy on behalf of the successful company now stationed in the Island of Hawaii.

The Honorable Secretary of the Navy ordered the Captain and an enlisted man from the Battleship "Idaho"—that vessel having the highest mark in gunnery during the year 1913—and they were present to receive the Trophy for the Navy.

Officers and enlisted men from the light and heavy Artillery, respectively, of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, received the trophies to be held for competition for the ensuing five years.

The War, Navy and Militia Departments showed the greatest interest in co-operating with the Society, in selecting the several recipients of the medal and trophies, and ordering them (or their official representatives) to be present and receive the prizes in person.

In the year 1912, a large and handsome bronze tablet was placed on the Old Colony Trust Company Building, corner of Court Street and Franklin Avenue, which informs the passers-by that one Benjamin Franklin served his apprenticeship as a printer in his brother's newspaper office which once stood on this site, thus marked by the Society.

Generous contributions have been made to the French Soldiers and Sailors Monument Fund and the George Washington Memorial, and following a long established custom, newly built schools have been furnished with framed portraits of General Washington.

In legislative matters the Society has been watchful and alert.

Among the measures advocated before the Great and General Court have been those to prevent the desecration of the American Flag; to prevent any change being made in the names of historic sites and buildings; to prevent the destruction of valuable historic records in the custody of the Secretary of the Commonwealth; to continue the practice of engrossment of legislative enactments and minutes of the Governor's Council; the initiative act contemplating the celebration of the Three Hundredth Anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims; the establishment of "Flag Day" by proclamation of the Governor, and the printing of the records of the War of 1812.

Also a strong and determined effort has been made before Congress to procure a law whereby the Revolutionary Rolls might be printed.

At the time of the Lawrence strike, early in 1912—a period of great social and industrial unrest in this Commonwealth—Dr. Frederick W. Hamilton, President of Tufts College, made an address so timely and authoritative, at an annual meeting, that the Society or-

dered it printed and distributed to the people of Massachusetts, and especially to the members of the Great and General Court.

The wide interest taken in patriotic matters is evidenced by the action in connection with the celebrated order of Brigadier General John J. Pershing, U. S. A., while Governor of the Province of Mindanao, Philippine Islands, in which he defines explicitly the honors that must be shown the American Flag and the National Hymn.

A set of resolutions was sent that patriotic American Army officer, warmly congratulating him on his order. The answer of the General was received in due time, expressing his great appreciation of the action of the Society.

The social gatherings of the Society have been established by custom—a “Smoker” is held in the Fall and another in the Spring, at which entertainments appropriate to the time and occasion are given.

The annual meeting and banquet on Franklin’s Birthday is the red-letter day of the Society, and is largely attended, not only because of the distinguished guests from far and near, who express in eloquence the patriotic ideals of the days of 1776 and 1814, but because it is the one day when the Sons of the Revolution meet to honor and express in words, and in deeds also, their gratitude and thankfulness for the courage, ability and success of their Revolutionary sires.

H. M. LELAND,
Secretary.’’

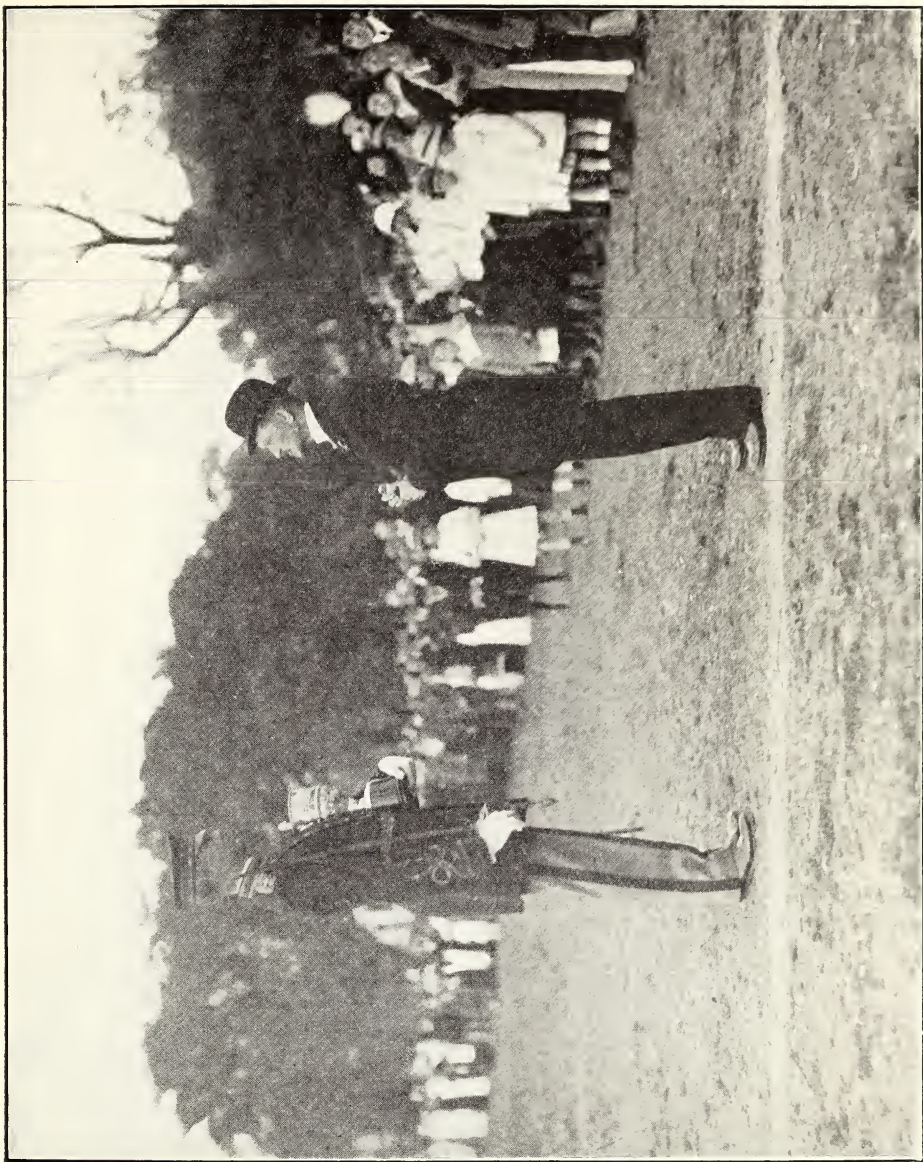
MICHIGAN.

“Membership.

Our total membership is now 25. During the past three years we have taken in nine new members and dropped from our roll six, leaving a net increase of three. At present we have twelve applications for membership in preparation. We expect this coming year will show a decided increase in our members.

Meetings.

Our annual meeting and banquet have been held each year on February 22nd; in 1912, at the home of Hoyt Garrod Post, Secretary, in Holland; in 1913, at the Peninsula Club in Grand Rapids; in 1914, at the home of Robert Wilkins Merrill, Vice-President, in Grand Rapids.



PRESENTATION OF TROPHY

On February 23, 1913, our Society held a church service in Grace Church, Holland, in commemoration of the birth of George Washington.

Our Board of Managers have held meetings from time to time principally to discuss plans for increasing our membership.

CHAPTERS.

Our Holland Chapter has a membership of sixteen. A series of seven meetings is held during the winter months at each of which a historical paper is presented by one of our members. One of these meetings is a Ladies' night.

We are working to organize similar chapters in Saint Joseph, Allegan and Kalamazoo. Our membership in Grand Rapids expect also to organize as a chapter as soon as they attain sufficient members.

HOYT G. POST,
Secretary."

MINNESOTA.

March 16, 1914.

Sir:

"Your various letters received.

I regret to state that the Minnesota Society, Sons of the Revolution, is not in a flourishing condition. We have only 45 members left, and very much scattered. Have not had a meeting for some time.

This is principally my fault as my time is so completely absorbed with my official duties here and in writing scientific work at home, that I have no time to devote to the Society. Until we can get a new Secretary who can and will push things, I have kept the organization together and preserved the archives. I am anxious to be relieved and will resign at the first meeting. I am sorry, but you know I am 20 years older than I was when we organized the Society here 20 years ago.

We have money in the bank and well fixed to do business if the right men will only turn up. I will speak to our Treasurer about the dues for the General Society.

RUKARD HURD,
Secretary."

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Grover Hall, Mass., April 14, 1914.

"I have the honor to report to you the following statement of the organization and the names of the members of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New Hampshire:

HENRY AUGUSTUS YZATON.....*President.*

REV. ALFRED LANGDON ELWYN.....*Vice-President.*

THOMAS ELLISON OLIVER MARVIN.....*Secretary.*

STEPHEN DECATUR*Treasurer.*

ALBERT WILLIAM THOMPSON.

WINTHROP LIPPITT MARVIN.

THOMAS OLIVER MARVIN.

THOMAS ELLISON OLIVER MARVIN,
Secretary."

NEW JERSEY.

Trenton, New Jersey.

"The New Jersey Society respectfully reports a steady growth in membership during the past three years.

Since its organization in 1891, two hundred and ninety-three members have been enrolled. Of these sixty-three have been lost through death, and forty-six through resignation, transfer to other State Societies and other causes; leaving an active membership of one hundred and eighty-four, a net gain of twenty-one in the past three years.

The Annual Meetings in May and the meetings on Washington's Birthday have been well attended, and interesting addresses have been given on these occasions by invited guests.

The Society has continued to contribute to the support of the Revolutionary Memorial Society of Somerville and the Washington Headquarters Association of Rocky Hill, having made a yearly contribution of \$50 to each Society. The Society contributed \$50 toward the erection of a tablet to mark the location of the site of the Somerville County Court House which was burned during Simcoe's raid, and was represented at the unveiling of this tablet.

A new Year Book of the Society was issued in 1913 and was distributed among the members and the other State Societies.

The Society has perfected plans to mark the route of Washington's march from Trenton to Princeton, and during the year 1914, will carry out this project by erecting twelve granite obelisks along this route, each standing about six feet above the ground and in which will be inserted a bronze tablet bearing an appropriate inscription. The estimated cost of this work is about nine hundred dollars, which amount the Society has on hand for this purpose.

The permanent fund of the Society amounts to over three thousand dollars, the greater part of which is invested.

The Society is in a healthy and prosperous condition and we have every reason to hope for a continued growth in membership.

ROBERT C. BELVILLE,
Secretary."

NEW YORK.

"With the exception of the second and third vice-presidents there has been practically no change in the officers of our Society since the last Triennial Meeting.

We have our home in historic Fraunces Tavern, corner of Broad and Pearl Streets, which was built as a residence by Etienne DeLancey in 1719. It was purchased by Samuel Fraunces in 1762, and opened as the Queens Head Tavern and became celebrated for its "Long Room," in which Washington bid farewell to his officers at the close of the Revolutionary War, on December 4, 1783. The original journal of Colonel Tallmadge, now in the possession of the Society, gives a most interesting and graphic account of this event. Here, on December 2, 1883, on the one hundredth anniversary of Washington's Farewell, the Sons of the Revolution were formally organized. The property was purchased by the Society in 1904, the restoration of the building followed, and on December 4, 1907, the Tavern was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies by the Society. It is open to the public and preserved as an historical monument.

The ground floor is still used, as of old, as a public tavern and restaurant; on the floor above is the "Long Room" and the offices of the Society, while on the third floor we have a very interesting museum of relics and documents relating to Revolutionary times. Our library is growing rapidly, numbering about two thousand bound volumes and

pamphlets, including many valuable books of reference relating particularly to American History. The top floor is used as a dining room for the members and their friends, as also for the Board of Managers after their monthly meetings in the "Long Room." During the last three years nineteen thousand, seven hundred and forty-six visitors have registered in the "Long Room."

Some special features established during the last few years seem worthy of mention, for in addition to our roll book, we have established a card catalogue system as follows:

1. The Members of the Society.
2. The deceased and former Members.
3. The Sons and Nephews of our Members.
4. The Ancestors of all our Members.
5. The Library, both as to the subjects, titles and authors.

This makes the archives of the Society readily accessible for research work. A catalogue of the museum has also been published.

To give an idea of the character of the museum it seems desirable to mention a few of the most interesting features:

The Sharpless portrait of Washington, which was a personal gift from General Washington to Colonel Benjamin Tallmadge.

The cane presented to General Washington by the school children of New York at the time of his inauguration.

Original Washington Pitchers.

The Tallmadge collection of documents, letters of Washington, etc.

The General Burbeck collection of documents, swords, etc.

The watch of Colonel Tallmadge, which timed the execution of Major Andre, as well as his spurs and epaulets.

The watch of Philip Livingston, the Signer of the Declaration of Independence.

The watch of Roger Williams, the founder of Rhode Island.

The sword of Governor Clinton.

The replica of the punch bowl made by Paul Revere for the Sons of Liberty.

The collection of papers, prints and documents relating to "Our French Allies"—including Lafayette, Rochambeau, Bougainville, Louis XVI, etc.

Collections of original prints showing various representations of Liberty, and of old almanacs and all newspapers of the Revolutionary period.

The loving cup presented by the Society to our late President, Frederick Samuel Tallmadge.

The flags and banners of the General Society of the Cincinnati and of the Sons of the Revolution.

The original deeds of Fraunces Tavern, added to which are relics, weapons, medals, papers and documents of historical interest, too numerous to mention.

The walls of the Tavern are decorated with many historical pictures, including the large oil painting by D. M. Carter, N.A., of "Molly Pitcher" at the Battle of Monmouth.

The Society has held its annual meetings each year at Fraunces Tavern on December 4th, and its stated meetings at Delmonico's, celebrating the following anniversaries with instructive and interesting lectures, as follows:

The Birthday of Frederick Samuel Tallmadge, January 24th—

1912—Subject, "Madame de Lafayette," illustrated, by Miss Lida Rose McCabe.

1913—Subject, "The Life and Times of Aaron Burr," illustrated, by Ira K. Morris.

1914—Subject, "Captain Jonas Hubbard's Company in Arnold's Quebec Expedition," illustrated, by Mr. Borden H. Mills.

The Battle of Lexington, April 19th—

1911—Subject, "Old New York," illustrated, by Mr. Clarence Storm.

1912—Subject, "Washington's Strategy; a Bird's-eye View of the Revolution," illustrated, by Dr. William Elliot Griffis.

1913—Subject, "The Uniforms of the American Army," illustrated, by Hon. Asa Bird Gardiner.

The Evacuation of the City of New York by the British Troops, November 24th—

1911—Subject, "Benjamin Franklin as an Upbuilder of the American Constitution," by Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart.

1912—Subject, "The Birth of the Constitution," by Mr. Edmund Wetmore.

1913—Subject, "Westchester County: Colonial—Revolutionary Period," illustrated, by Mr. Alvah P. French.

The Annual Church Service of the Society commemorative of the Birth of Washington has been held each year on the Sunday nearest Washington's Birthday, as follows:

1912—Cathedral of St. John the Divine, sermon by the Very Reverend William M. Grosvenor, D.D., Dean of the Cathedral.

1913—The Brick Presbyterian Church, sermon by Rev. William Pierson Merrill, D.D., Minister of the Brick Presbyterian Church.

1914—St. Thomas's Church, sermon by the Rt. Rev. Charles Sumner Burch, D.D., Suffragan Bishop of the Diocese of New York.

On these occasions the churches have been decorated with the National ensign and the flags of the Society, and completely filled with the members and their guests, the Military Society of the War of 1812 furnishing a uniformed escort, and delegations being present from the kindred patriotic and historical societies of the State.

The Annual Banquets have been held each year at Delmonico's on February 22nd, in commemoration of the Birth of Washington, with an average attendance of between three and four hundred, including invited guests and representatives of other societies, when eloquent addresses have followed the delightful entertainment of the evening. The banquet hall has been elaborately decorated and an orchestra furnished patriotic airs.

On the Fourth of July the Society has been invited by the Mayor of New York to participate in the celebration at the City Hall, serving as escort to the Mayor and joining in the parade, when a goodly representation of the Society marched under the leadership of President Edmund Wetmore, and headed by a fifer and drummer and seven flag bearers dressed in Continental uniform and carrying the handsome silk flags of the Society.

The Military Society of the War of 1812, with their fife and drum corps, acted as escort to the Sons of the Revolution on these occasions.

During the past three years:

The Society has presented a silk guidon flag to Battery D, 5th U. S. Field Artillery, formerly Alexander Hamilton's Battery in the Revolution.

A plaster cast of Houdon's bust of Admiral John Paul Jones, the Founder of the United States Navy, has been received from President Wetmore.

Two beautiful punch bowls which were used on the fourth of December, 1883—the Centennial Anniversary of Washington's Farewell to his Officers in the "Long Room" of Fraunces Tavern—have been bequeathed to the Society by its founder, John Austin Stevens.

The Society has received as a gift from the French Republic a Houdon bust of Washington, which was accompanied by the following letter from His Excellency M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador:

"Washington, January 29, 1912.

Dear Mr. President:

My Government, who, as you know, has been very deeply touched by the friendly and patriotic sentiments which inspired the Society of the Sons of the Revolution when they erected the Annapolis monument, want to show, in a very small fashion, how grateful they are to this patriotic Society. They have, in this view, asked me to present to your association, so that if agreeable to you it might be preserved in your museum, a copy of the bust of Washington made by Houdon when he came over to perpetuate from life the features of the founder of this great and very friendly Republic.

I have the honor of forwarding to you, the same time as the present letter, the said bust, expressing the hope that it may prove acceptable to your Society.

Believe me, dear Mr. President, with sincerest regards,

Very truly yours,

JUSSERAND.

HON. EDMUND WETMORE,
President of the Society of the
Sons of the Revolution,
Fraunces Tavern,
New York City."

The bust has been placed on an appropriate pedestal in the "Long Room." The formal presentation was made by Lieutenant Commander Benoist d'Azy, Naval Attache of the French Embassy at Washington, at the Banquet on February 22, 1912.

On Thursday, May 23rd, 1912, the one hundred and thirty-fourth anniversary of the Battle of Sag Harbor, the Society unveiled a bronze tablet to the memory of Brigadier-General Nathaniel Woodhull at Hollis, (near Jamaica), Long Island, which was presented to the City of New York. The presentation was made by our First Vice-President, Mr. Robert Olyphant; the unveiling was by Miss Ruth Lawrence, a great-great-grand-daughter of General Woodhull. The tablet was accepted by Mr. Joseph Flanagan, Secretary of the Borough of Queens, and an historical address was delivered by Hon. Norman S. Dike. The ceremonies were quite elaborate and interesting and a special train conveyed the members and guests to Hollis.

An alms basin was presented by the Society to the Chapel of the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y.

A painting entitled "The Old Mount Vernon," by Eastman Johnson, N. A., has been received from Mr. Levi Holbrook.

For the "Long Room," fine oil paintings of Major General Philip Schuyler, presented by Justine Van Rensselaer Townsend, great-grand-daughter of General Schuyler; and Alexander Hamilton, the gift of his great-grandson, William Pierson Hamilton.

A delegation of the Society headed by our First Vice-President, Mr. Robert Olyphant, attended the dedicatory exercise of the Saratoga Battle Monument at Schuylerville, N. Y., when our flags and banners were paraded and attracted much attention.

The gift of one of the original old chairs, which was in Fraunces Tavern at the time Washington took leave of his officers, was received from Miss Lotta Linthicum.

On Saturday, October 4th, 1913, the Society chartered the steamer "Albany" for an excursion to West Point, four hundred and seventy-five members and their friends participating. Luncheon was served on board, the steamer arriving in time for the afternoon inspection and parade by the Cadets of the United States Military Academy, after which the Society and guests were invited to a football game between the Army and Stevens Institute, and a polo match between the Regular

Army Officers and the Second Class of Cadets. Returning at 5:30 P. M., dinner was served on the boat. The weather was fine and the trip most successful.

In response to a letter of Mr. J. E. Blaine, Chairman of the Committee of the General Society for the Publication of Revolutionary Archives, a resolution was adopted by the Board of Managers endorsing the bill before Congress for collecting, arranging and printing the unpublished archives of the United States Government relating to the War of the Revolution, and a circular, a copy of which is attached to this report, has since been issued to the members of the Society asking for copies of such material as they may have to be presented by the Society to the Government.

A resolution was adopted by the Board of Managers endorsing the bill for the repair and preservation of Naval Battle Flags in the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland.

The Board of Managers has arranged to provide bronze grave markers to be placed on the graves of Revolutionary soldiers, that may be purchased for two dollars and a half by members of the Society for the graves of their Revolutionary ancestors, and will also be furnished by the Society for the graves of those who have no descendants. These bear a representation of the insignia of the Society with the inscription, "Sons of the Revolution", and space is provided for the name, regiment, etc.

At the meeting of the Board of Managers, held Monday, March 23rd, 1914, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, in the death of Henry Cadle, Assistant General Treasurer of the Sons of the Revolution and Secretary of the Society in the State of Missouri, on May 28th, 1913, the Society has lost a most efficient officer, a sincere friend and one who for many years has devoted a large part of his time to the upbuilding of the Missouri Society, of which he has been Secretary and under whose management it has so wonderfully prospered.

RESOLVED that the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York hereby express their deep regret at the ending of so honorable and useful a life, the great loss to our Society, and their deep sympathy with the Sons of the Revolution in the State of Missouri.

It was with deep and sincere regret that the New York Society learned of the death of Judge Garret Dorset Wall Vroom, one time General Vice-President of the General Society, an incorporator of the New Jersey Society, and for many years its President.

Judge Vroom will always be remembered with gratitude for his wise counsel and advice during the early days of the General Society, and the New York Society wishes to spread on its records this, their expression, and further, to request their Secretary to send a copy of this resolution to the General Society, and the Society in the State of New Jersey.

A resolution was adopted protesting against the destruction of the Falls House at Newburgh, N. Y., the headquarters of General George Clinton, Baron Steuben, Colonel Barber and Colonel Armstrong, by the Water Commissioners of Newburgh, New York.

The Essay Committee of the Society have awarded prizes each year to the scholars of the last year or graduating class of the High Schools or candidates for graduation of the Preparatory Department of Normal Schools or Colleges in the State of New York, for essays on Revolutionary subjects, as follows:

1911—The Assistance of France in our Revolution.

1912—The Efforts of Lafayette for the Cause of American Independence.

1913—The Preamble of the Declaration of Independence—Its Sources and Value.

The scope of the subject for essays has been enlarged so as to read "on a subject relative to the period between the beginning of the Revolution and the end of Washington's second administration, and of such a character as will develop patriotism and inculcate civic responsibility."

The prizes have been fifty dollars and a bronze medal for the first, thirty dollars and a bronze medal for the second, and fifteen dollars and a bronze medal for the third, and also a certificate of honorable mention to those of particular merit. The prize essays have been printed with the yearly reports and proceedings of the Society.

CHAPTERS.

Our Chapters have made excellent progress. The Philip Livingston Chapter, Albany, New York; William Floyd Chapter, Troy, New

York; Buffalo Association, Buffalo, New York; Fort Schuyler Chapter, Utica, New York, and Jamestown Chapter, Jamestown, New York; have all held meetings regularly and celebrated historical events connected with the War of the Revolution.

The Philip Livingston Chapter was largely instrumental in getting the bill passed for the purchase by the State, of the Schuyler Mansion, so that this historic home might be preserved. The Chapter gives prizes each year to students of the Albany schools for essays on historical subjects, and also publishes its reports and proceedings.

The Fort Schuyler Chapter also publishes its reports and proceedings.

The Jamestown Chapter erected a tablet to mark the spot where the King's Eighth, a British Regiment, was stationed during the Revolution at the outlet of Chautauqua Lake, which bears the following inscription: "In preparation for an attack on Fort Pitt a detachment of the 'King's Eighth', a British Regiment, in 1782 raised the water of this stream by driving piles at the point that they might float their bateaux carrying themselves and their Indian allies. Fort Pitt being reinforced, the original design was abandoned and they then proceeded to the massacre and annihilation of Hannistown, Pa. This tablet was erected by the Jamestown Chapter of the Sons of the Revolution". The Chapter also gives prizes to the pupils of the Jamestown High School for essays on historical subjects.

A. Committee was appointed in 1912 to select a paper that would be a standard buff, which resulted in the ordering of a special color paper of the same color as the buff used in the uniforms of the United States Army, and bearing the watermark of the insignia of the Society.

In February, 1913, the following rule was adopted: The insignia of the Society may be reproduced on its stationery, circulars and publications by printing or otherwise, but the seal of the Society shall not be reproduced in any form or manner.

On May 2nd, 1912, His Excellency M. J. J. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, accompanied by M. DeJean, the Secretary of the French Embassy visited the Tavern.

On January 18th, 1913, the French Ambassador and Madame Jusserand visited Fraunces Tavern and were entertained there.

On February 22nd, 1913, the President and Mrs. Taft, with Mrs. Taft's sister, Mrs. Loughlin, and the President's Secretary, Mr. Charles D. Hilles, and his Aide, Major Rhoads, visited the Tavern, when an informal reception was held and tea was served.

The real estate owned by the Society, Nos. 146-148 West 55th Street, New York City, has steadily increased in value and brings a very satisfactory income.

The net assets of the Society on December 4th, 1913, amounted to \$169,947.24.

We now have twenty-two hundred and fifty-two members, and since the organization of the Society a grand total of thirty-nine hundred and sixty-five members have been elected.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE,

Secretary."

March 24, 1914.

OHIO.

March 9, 1914.

"I beg to give you below as much of the history of the Ohio Society, Sons of the Revolution, for the past three years, as possible:

During the three years last past, the Society has held its usual number of meetings; the annual meeting on February 22nd; the celebration of the Battle of Yorktown on October 19th; the celebration of the Battle of Lexington on April 19th, and the celebration of the Battle of Bunker Hill on June 17th. The celebration of the Battle of Lexington is a religious service, and the celebration of the Battle of Bunker Hill is an outing. The other two being dinner meetings.

This Society has now established scholarships at Berea College, Kentucky, donating the sum of \$100.00 divided as follows: \$50.00 to the Junior, \$30.00 to the Sophomore, and \$20.00 to the Freshman, securing the best general average during the year. This money to be paid to the College and used toward the student's expenses of the following year in school. You must understand that the majority of students of this College are poor students, and a majority of them mountain students, and a great many of them of Revolutionary ancestry. We

also donate each year to this College, the sum of \$100.00, which is used by the College to help needy malē students of Revolutionary ancestry.

During the past three years, this Society and its members have added very materially in preserving a fine example of early log architecture, built in 1802, the log house of the Rev. James Kemper, which was removed to our Zoological Garden, where a site was given us, and it will be filled with Colonial furniture and fixings, thus making it a memorial and where the children of this city can see it. Each Spring the children of the city pay a visit to the Zoological Garden.

We have issued no publications or registers.

For the last several years, we have taken part in the celebration of the Fourth of July, in a "Safe and Sane" way, having parades, etc.

We have taken a very active part in the deliberations of the Ohio Valley Historical Association, which meets every Fall.

This Society has also, during the past three years, had charge of a group of boys, who are of foreign parentage, and have held meetings under the charge of a Director, and are taught American citizenship in its broadest sense.

We are now also aiding the Cincinnati Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, in a new work, the caring of foreign girls. This work is called the "Girl Homemakers", teaching these foreign girls general home work.

JACKSON W. SPARROW,
for the Secretary."

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, March 21, 1914.

"In reply to your request for a report from the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution, I beg to submit the following:

This Society has held annually its Regular Annual Meeting on April 3rd, also the Annual Church Service, on the nearest Sunday to December 19, to commemorate the beginning of the encampment of the American Army at Valley Forge in 1777; has given for its members an annual subscription outing to a place, near Philadelphia, of historical revolutionary importance. Addresses delivered by those familiar with the historical associations of the neighborhood were

made. Colonel William Libbey, General Secretary, being one of the speakers, he delivered a very interesting address at the Monument at Red Bank on the Delaware; Francis Bazley Lee, Esq., giving the address at Taylorsville, Pennsylvania, near where Washington crossed the Delaware on the memorable Christmas Eve, 1776; and the Mayor of Chester speaking at the Monument in Chester, which was erected to the memory of John Morton, Signer of the Declaration of Independence; our Secretary placing a wreath on this Monument at the time, and also on the Monument at Red Bank.

The Society has stimulated interest in connection with the proposed memorial to commemorate Washington's crossing the Delaware on the Pennsylvania side, and at a meeting held at Taylorsville by prominent Pennsylvanians to organize an association for the purpose of making a park and erecting a monument to commemorate this event, we were represented by Joseph H. Burroughs, Esq., and the Secretary of the Society.

The Society has annually published a Book of Proceedings.

In March, 1913, an interesting book on the "Standards, Flags and Banners of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution" was published, with exact reproductions in color and historic description of these flags, a copy of which was sent to each member of the Society and others; also to the more prominent libraries of this country and abroad. Considerable interest has been evinced in this book by Lieutenant-General Sir Alfred E. Codrington, commanding the military forces in London; also Wilfred Powell, Esq., Consul-General at Philadelphia, the Librarian of the British Museum, and the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

On April 12th, 1913, the Society held a dinner to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of its organization, at which most interesting addresses were given by Colonel William Libbey, General Secretary of the General Society, General James Harrison Wilson, United States Army (Retired) and Rev. William Herbert Burke, Rector of the Washington Memorial Chapel at Valley Forge.

A fund of \$12,500 has been raised by the members toward the erection of a statue to Major-General Anthony Wayne. It is hoped that this statue will be erected in the near future. A site for this purpose is likely to be obtained in a prominent part of Philadelphia.

Relatives of the late Horace Magee, Esq., an active member of this Society, deposited securities to a sufficient amount, the interest of which

will defray the expenses of the Annual Church Service in perpetuity.

In February, 1912, Washington's Birthday was commemorated by a reception to the members and guests in the Assembly Rooms of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. On Monday, February 23rd, 1914, Washington's Birthday was also commemorated by a meeting of the Society, and a most interesting historical address was delivered by John Bach McMaster, Professor of History at the University of Pennsylvania, after which there was a reception for the members and supper was served.

Great interest has been shown by our members in the various celebrations that have taken place during the past year, the attendance being greater than ever before.

GEO. CUTHBERT GILLESPIE,
Secretary."

GEORGIA.

Savannah, 4th April, 1914.

"As Secretary of the Society of Sons of the Revolution in the State of Georgia, I report that since the last meeting of the General Society our membership has increased from 149 to 159; that we have done little more than to transact regular routine business; that we have met together in a social way after each of the annual meetings; and that the prospect for a large increase in our membership is, just now, very encouraging. We have a committee on membership which is actively engaged in the work of interesting the people of Georgia in the purpose of our institution, as set forth in the preamble to the Constitution, and good results are confidently expected.

In the three years we have lost by death eight members, among whom was the Rev. Chas. H. Strong, who had been our Chaplain since the 19th of June, 1896. His death occurred just before our annual meeting of this year. We have lost also one who, as a member of the Board of Managers, always took an active part in the affairs of the Society. I refer to Mr. Joseph T. Orme, of Atlanta. He represented the Georgia Society at the Triennial Meeting of the General Society in 1908.

WILLIAM HARDEN,
Secretary."

NORTH CAROLINA.

“The patriotic activities of the North Carolina Society of the Sons of the Revolution since the last General Convention have been as follows:

On July 4th, 1911, it held a special meeting on the Revolutionary Battlefield of Guilford Court House, and presented to the Guilford Battle Ground Company a reproduction of the only Revolutionary battle-flag known to exist in North Carolina. This flag is of unique design, having thirteen red and blue stripes instead of red and white, and thirteen blue stars on a white field instead of white stars on a blue field. Its general design is similar to the flag of the United States.

On November 15th, 1911, the Society held its annual meeting, and formally presented to the State an oil portrait of the Revolutionary patriot Governor Benjamin Smith, the address of presentation being delivered by Professor Collier Cobb, of the University of North Carolina, a member of the Board of Managers, and the portrait being accepted, on behalf of the State by His Excellency Governor Kitchin. On the evening of the same day the Society held its annual banquet.

On November 15th, 1912, the Society held its annual meeting, and presented to the State an oil portrait of the Revolutionary patriot Governor Richard Dobbs Spaight, the address being delivered by Mr. Alexander Boyd Andrews, Jr., Chairman of the Board of Managers of the Society. The Governor, being absent, was represented by Thomas M. Pittman, Esq., of the North Carolina Historical Commission, who accepted the portrait on behalf of the State. The Society held its annual banquet in the evening.

On the occasion of a meeting in Raleigh of the North Carolina Society of Colonial Dames of America, the Raleigh members gave a reception in honor of the visitors on May 20th, 1912. This was a most enjoyable event, attended by several hundred members of the two Societies and guests.

Since the last General Convention this Society has held three banquets on the occasions of its annual meetings (November 15th), in 1911, 1912 and 1913.

The North Carolina Society enjoys a vigorous existence, and is growing in usefulness each year.

MARSHALL DELANCEY HAYWOOD,
Secretary.”



TROPHY—1914



WEST VIRGINIA.

Wheeling, W. Va., April 17, 1914.

"I beg to reply herein to your various letters to the West Virginia Society, Sons of the Revolution, and apologize for the lateness hereof. I have been compelled to be away from home to a large extent of late.

The letter dated February 18, 1914, signed by Mr. W. Hall Harris, Jr., Assistant General Secretary, and yourself, stating you desire to be remembered to the West Virginia Society, was read at the annual meeting of our Society on February 23rd, and gratefully received by the members.

Your official communication in reference to the regular Triennial Meeting of the General Society was read at the same meeting, received and ordered filed.

The notices of the regular Triennial Meeting of the General Society forwarded to me were mailed—one copy to each member of our Society, and those copies which remained in my possession at the time of our annual meeting were distributed among the members present.

At our annual meeting the following delegates to the Triennial Meeting of the General Society were elected: Charles L. Hickman, Esq., of Clarksburg, W. Va.; Dr. Reed McColloch Baird, of Wheeling, W. Va.; Melvin G. Sperry, Esq., of Clarksburg, W. Va. Alternates: Dr. I. C. White, Morgantown, W. Va.; Prof. Thomas C. Miller, Shepherdstown, W. Va., and William H. Morgan, Esq., Parkersburg, W. Va. Each of the delegates and alternates have been provided with a letter of introduction to you, and in the case of the alternates, explanation has been given in said letters as to which of the delegates the alternates are to succeed.

The West Virginia Society has to report that it has enjoyed a prosperous period during the past three years, having slightly increased its membership, though it has suffered the loss of quite a few members through death, removal from the State, and resignation. Our Society holds but one meeting each year, which meetings are quite well attended, considering the fact that the mountainous nature of the State makes traveling slow, and the various cities, though not separated by so many miles are so many hours apart. The West Virginia Society has not attempted any educational work, but has had in action for two years past a committee empowered not to exceed the amount of

\$100.00, to place suitable marking tablets upon the sites of the old frontier forts, located within the boundaries of our State. Quite a number of sites have already been marked, and several more have been designated, and will soon be marked.

The West Virginia Society extends to the General Society its greetings and good wishes for its prosperity.

BAIRD MITCHELL,
Secretary."

The General Vice-President then called for the reports of Committees.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THE GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL BUILDING.

Washington, D. C., December 19, 1913.

Dear Sir:

"I have the honor to submit the following report of the Committee appointed by you to co-operate with the George Washington Memorial Association for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions to erect a building in the City of Washington as a memorial to him whom posterity so appropriately calls the "Father of his Country".

In the communication dated November 22, 1911, from Prof. William Libbey, advising me of my appointment as Chairman of the above named Committee, Messrs. Gaillard Hunt, of the District of Columbia Society, and J. Appleton Wilson, of the Maryland Society, were designated as my colleagues, and these gentlemen were at once notified of their appointments which they were equally prompt in accepting.

To Dr. Gaillard Hunt, so well known for his valuable contributions to American History, especially of the period of the American Revolution, the task of drafting the circular was assigned. It read as follows:

The George Washington Memorial Association was formed to give practical effect to the earnest desire of General Washington to encourage higher education in America. The Association has decided that the most feasible way to attain this object will be by erecting a great building dedicated to George Washington and devoted to the purpose of diffusing knowledge and patriotism throughout the land by

the meetings of learned and patriotic societies which are to be held under its hospitable roof.

In the success of this project the Society of the Sons of the Revolution is vitally interested. It needs a meeting place and it needs a home, and it will find both in the George Washington Memorial Building. The projectors of this memorial contemplate its use for meetings of patriotic societies free of expense, and the Society, therefore has a direct pecuniary interest in seeing that the enterprise shall succeed.

The undersigned have been named as a Committee of the General Society to bring this project to your attention and ask you to support it with your influence and by contributing to it as much money as you can afford to give.

More detailed information on the subject of the memorial is given in the enclosed circular.

Very respectfully,

MARCUS BENJAMIN,
GAILLARD HUNT,
J. APPLETON WILSON,

Committee.

P. S.—All communications and contributions should be sent to Dr. Marcus Benjamin, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., in the envelope herewith.

It may be added that this circular was printed with dark blue ink on buff paper so as to present the colors of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution in order that the recipients might quickly recognize the source.

After conference with the General Secretary, and largely on his recommendation, it seemed wise to ask the assistance of the different secretaries of State Societies in addressing the circulars, especially as there is no complete list of the members of all the State Societies in print. Personal interviews with Messrs. Drowne, of New York, Gillespie, of Pennsylvania, and Parris, of the District of Columbia, resulted in their agreeing most kindly to send out the circulars from their respective offices. Accordingly, sealed and stamped envelopes containing the circular and prospectus, with addressed return envelope, were

sent to these gentlemen as follows: New York, (2,200 copies); Pennsylvania, (1,175 copies); and District of Columbia, (175).

Acting on this procedure, letters were then sent to some official, usually the secretary, of each State Society in which the membership exceeded 100, asking for similar action. I am glad to say that favorable replies were received from officers of the following societies: Iowa, (100); New Jersey, (165); Georgia, (125); Massachusetts, (325); Colorado, (205); Maryland, (150); Ohio, (210); Missouri, (540); West Virginia, (104); Indiana, (140). Notwithstanding repeated requests no replies were ever received from the Secretary of the Connecticut State Society, while Illinois decided that "it does not see its way clear to aid."

In the following societies, namely, Minnesota, (50); California, (80); New Hampshire, (15); North Carolina, (72); Alabama, (40); Florida, (35); Tennessee, (40); South Carolina, (125); Kentucky, (35); Montana, (40); Texas, (30); Washington, (40); Virginia, (88); Michigan, (25); Rhode Island, (30); North Dakota, (30), and Arkansas, (7); as the membership in each was less than one hundred members the sealed envelopes duly stamped were sent to the secretaries asking that they would have them addressed. It is assumed that this was done as some contributions came from localities within the territories of these societies.

There was received from 77 subscribers a total of \$396.70.

As the money was received it was sent periodically to Mrs. Susan Whitney Dimock, whose receipts for \$397.95 (\$396.70 the amount collected and \$1.25 interest on deposits) are herewith enclosed.

The expenses were as follows:

Printing, February 8, \$96.25; April 1, \$2.25.....	\$98.50
F. S. Hazard, postage, expressing, typewriting, etc., as per subvouchers, February 29, \$157.39;	
March 30, \$33.30; June 30, \$14.69.....	205.38
W. I. Adams, bookkeeping, etc.....	25.00
	\$328.88

Of this amount Mrs. Dimock contributed \$300, and the New York Society, through Mr. Edmund Wetmore, \$28.88, leaving a net contribution of \$69.07 made to the fund.

My hearty thanks are due to you Sir, to Professor Libbey, and to the various State secretaries who so kindly placed their lists and services at my disposal.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

MARCUS BENJAMIN,
Chairman."

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE DE GRASSE MEMORIAL.

Dear Sir:

"The Committee appointed at the last Triennial Meeting of the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution, as held in April, 1911, and consisting of the undersigned, as chairman, of General Green Clay Goodloe, Messrs. William S. Abert, Francis P. B. Sands, W. Hall Harris and Robert Batcheller, to carry out the desire of the proposed memorial to Admiral Francois Paul Joseph De Grasse, submitted to you at that time a report reading as follows:

"From the Committee appointed by the President of the General Society to report upon the steps to be taken, to carry out the desire of our Society to see a fitting memorial erected to honor the memory of the brilliant services to this country, rendered by the Admiral Count De Grasse, which led to the surrender of the British forces under General Cornwallis at Yorktown.

"I take pleasure in reporting that a recent meeting of our Committee, and after a full discussion of the situation, during which we considered the advice of one who has had considerable experience in the methods of influencing Congressional legislation in these days, I have the honor to submit the following suggestions, since the initiative as to this proposal was with the General Society, it is most appropriate, from that source must come the active work of carrying it on to success.

"1. The great results of the victory of De Grasse having led to the safety of the eastern seaboard States, it is becoming,

"2. That the Senators and Representatives of those States should be interested in this measure in honor of that Admiral.

“3. As De Grasse’s victory was followed by the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, steps should be immediately taken to enlist the active sympathy and co-operation of the Senators and Representatives from Virginia as leaders in the undertaking.

“4. That the co-operation of the Daughters of the American Revolution should be secured, which the tact possessed by the officers of the General Society should easily accomplish.

“5. That to this last suggestion we would add that the Society (D. A. R.) has its annual meeting here on February 22nd, and if their co-operation is desired very prompt action must be taken to formulate and present the outline of your plans, as to character of the Memorial and its location.

“6. Believing that the project cannot be carried out if we are to rely upon individual subscription, we suggest that prompt steps shall be taken by your officers toward settling the character of the Memorial or Monument that is to be adopted, and as to its probable cost, to the end that we may reasonably hope for success in securing aid from Congress to carry it out.

“7. When informed as to what the officers of the General Society have concluded, we tender ourselves ready to co-operate and act to the extent of our ability.”

In acknowledging the receipt of this report you stated, in substance, that you depended upon this Committee to formulate a plan or scheme for this memorial. By reason of the fact that two of the members of this Committee resided elsewhere than at Washington, and of the further difficulty in securing a quorum for proper and further consideration of the matter, it has not been possible for this Committee, as a committee, to formulate such a plan as you wish. But in my own name, it is now desired to complete the matter in the way you wish for consideration at the forthcoming Triennial Convention of the General Society, in April next.

It is believed that a satisfactory memorial would cost not less than \$50,000. While it is desirable that the Congress of the United States should appropriate the funds for this purpose, this may be, at this time, a matter of exceeding difficulty, and consideration ought, therefore, to be given to the alternative proposition of securing funds by popular subscription from the general public for this object. While it is desirable that the proposed memorial be erected in Washington,

D. C., attention must be called to the fact that around and below the central figure of Lafayette, on the monument erected in Lafayette Square of this city to the memory of the Marquis de Lafayette, are grouped four minor figures representing distinguished French officers who aided our cause in the Revolution. These figures are those of the Count de Rochambeau, marshal of France and lieutenant-general in the French army, who commanded the French forces at the siege of Yorktown; the Count De Grasse, who commanded the French naval forces making up the blockading fleet at Yorktown; Brigadier-General du Portail, chief of engineers under General Washington at Yorktown, and Count d'Estaing, admiral in the French Navy, who rendered distinguished services during the Revolutionary War. But, this monument does not show by tablets these names. The tablet shows this monument to have been erected by Congress to General Lafayette and his compatriots. In these circumstances, it might seem desirable that the proposed memorial to De Grasse be erected elsewhere than in Washington, D. C., though it must be stated that in this same square at Washington, D. C., there is erected a monument to the Count de Rochambeau. The memorial should be a tribute to the French fleet, and should symbolize in some appropriate design the importance of adequate sea power in relation to shore operations, and include a central figure of Admiral De Grasse, the responsible commander of that fleet, who is entitled in history to all credit for what that fleet did. What is so proposed is distinctly a naval monument.

While no opportunity has been afforded me for extensive consultation with all of my colleagues on the Committee, it is not doubted but that these suggestions are considered by all of them as proper ones for the information of the General Society at the forthcoming Triennial Convention.

A copy of this report has been furnished the Secretary of the Sons of the Revolution in the District of Columbia, for the information of the delegates from that Society to the Triennial Convention, whose duty it has now become, under the direction of the Board of Managers of that Society, to further represent this matter to the General Convention.

Very respectfully,

JAMES MORRIS MORGAN,

Chairman."

COLONEL HENRY MAY: This resolution which I am about to offer is proposed by the District of Columbia Society, and there are also some few remarks which I will add.

“WHEREAS, The services in the achievement of American Independence rendered by the French Fleet under Admiral Francois Joseph Paul, Comte De Grasse, have never been suitably recognized by the American Nation; and,

WHEREAS, The General Society of the Sons of the Revolution, assembled this 17th day of April, 1914, in its regular Triennial Convention, believes it highly proper that these services should be now appropriately recognized and the memory of the Comte de Grasse fittingly preserved to future generations of the American people.

RESOLVED, That the General Society pledges its interest and its effort, and that of all State and other Societies of the Sons of the Revolution, as well, for the success of the proposal that the American people erect a suitable statue to the memory of Francois Joseph Paul, Comte De Grasse.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the President General be authorized to appoint at once a temporary Chairman of an Executive Committee to be composed of five members, said temporary Chairman to have authority under the President General to complete the membership of that Committee; the said Executive Committee to be vested with full power to do all things necessary in the name of the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution to accomplish the erection by the American people, either through popular subscription or by Congressional appropriations, or both, in its discretion, of a suitable statue as a memorial to the Comte De Grasse, and to the services of the French Fleet under his command in the cause of American Independence, in relation to the success of General Washington's operations against Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, 1781.

In support of these resolutions, which are in effect that proper steps be taken under the auspices of the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution to the end that an appropriate memorial be erected by the American people commemorative of the illustrious services rendered by the French Fleet under Admiral De Grasse, it should be stated that on January 27th last, the Honorable Franklin D. Roose-

velt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, delivered a very instructive address before the Sons of the Revolution in the District of Columbia, in which the need of an appropriate recognition of these services was very logically demonstrated. The substance of Mr. Roosevelt's address has already been laid before the thirty-one State Societies of the Sons of the Revolution. Some of these Societies have advised that their Delegates to this Convention have been appropriately instructed. In these circumstances, it is not necessary to again go over that ground. This much, however, may be stated for the information of this Convention. The keynote to all of Washington's utterances, looking to the termination of the struggles of our forefathers in the cause of American Independence, is set forth in a memorandum for concerting a plan of operations with the French army, dated July 15, 1780, and sent by the hands of Lafayette to the Count de Rochambeau and the Chevalier de Ternay. Washington there said:

"In any operation, and under all circumstances, a decisive naval superiority is to be considered as a fundamental principle, and the basis upon which every hope of success must ultimately depend."

The date of this memorandum is peculiarly significant. At that time the joint operations which later terminated in the surrender of Cornwallis had not actually been undertaken. It is apparent that they were actually in mind. Later, in January, 1781, Washington, in a memorandum letter to Colonel Laurens, then on a special mission to France, said, among other things:

"Next to a loan of money, a constant naval superiority upon these coasts is the object most interesting. This would instantly reduce the enemy to a difficult defensive. Indeed, it is not to be conceived how they could subsist a large force in this country, if we had the command of the seas to interrupt the regular transmission of supplies from Europe. This superiority with an aid in money, would enable us to convert the war into a vigorous offensive."

Again, under date of April 9, he writes:

"Why need I run into detail, when it may be declared in a

word that we are at the end of our tether, and that now or never our deliverance must come?"

Ships and money were the burden of his cry. The French Nation nobly responded to these representations, and the fleet under De Grasse sailed.

As previously indicated, it is not necessary to give here an historical account of the movements and operations of this fleet. Washington, on the day after the capitulation of Cornwallis, wrote De Grasse as follows:

"The surrender of Yorktown, the honor of which belongs to your Excellency, has greatly anticipated (in time) our most sanguine anticipations."

He then goes on to say the general naval superiority of the British, previous to the arrival of De Grasse gave them decisive advantages in the South, in the rapid transport of their troops and supplies, while the immense land marches of our allies, too tardy, subjected us to be beaten in detail.

These remarks of the Illustrious Father of our Country, written at the time, conclusively show how much the American Nation was indebted to the French Fleet and to the Comte De Grasse. The timely and effective aid so rendered to the American patriot army in that campaign, deserves this tardy recognition. The credit is due to De Grasse for the part he there played as the responsible commander of that fleet.

It is the desire of the Sons of the Revolution in the District of Columbia that this recognition be now given, that the memory of De Grasse be preserved in bronze and granite, and kept forever before the eyes of the people of the Nation, a Nation he was so instrumental in creating."

THE GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT: You have heard the resolution of Colonel May; is there any discussion?

A DELEGATE: I think it would be well to know what might be the cost of the statue it is proposed to erect, and how the cost would be provided.

THE GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT: Would not that come under the head of the committee's work? I should think it might.

Upon motion duly seconded the report of the committee was accepted and approved.

MR. HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE, of New York, then offered the following resolution:

“WHEREAS, from the report of the General Officers we learn that a number of the Western and Southern Societies are in a very critical position both as to membership and active interest.

“THEREFORE, be it resolved that a committee of three of which the General President shall be one, be appointed by the Chairman to consider and take such action as to them seems necessary to revitalize the several societies that are in so dormant a condition. This committee to report the result of their labors to the next Triennial Meeting.

“RESOLVED further than an amount not to exceed \$2,000.00 is hereby appropriated for any expense incurred by the committee in corresponding, visiting or sending agents to visit these societies. The same to be paid by the General Treasurer on the certificate of the Chairman of the committee.”

Said resolution having been seconded was unanimously adopted.

The Auditing Committee here reported that they had examined the report of the Secretary as treasurer of the Certificate Fund and found it correct.

DOCTOR CLARENCE PAYNE FRANKLIN, of Pennsylvania: On behalf of the Pennsylvania delegation I wish to present a resolution, and before presenting it I would say a word in explanation. This resolution will recommend the establishment of Color Guards in the various State Societies throughout the United States.

In 1897 the Pennsylvania Society had a few flags besides the United States standard, the State flag and the Society flag—flags modeled after the original colonial flags. These were fac-similes of the older flags as to size and design, and their textures were embroidered silks and satins, etc. These were displayed at the various functions of the Society, and it was necessary at that time always to call for volunteers from the membership of the Society to carry these flags and care for them on such occasions. Volunteers are an uncertain quantity, and there was at that time established a Color Guard which

has grown to keep pace with the increase in the number of colonial flags, until at the present time there are 18 flags and there are about 29 members of the Color Guard, with the idea that there shall always be, among a busy and successful body of men such as it represents, a sufficient number of qualified men to properly display the flags of the Society.

At the annual outing, the Pennsylvania Society in June celebrates the breaking up of the winter quarters of the Army at Valley Forge by going to some historic spot, either by train or steamboat. On such occasions the Color Guard turns out and, marching with proper music, displays the colors, standards and flags of the Society to do honor to the occasion, as well as the officers and guests of the Society.

The Society holds an annual Church service either in St. Peter's or Christ Church in Philadelphia (both of great renown, as you are well aware), and at these services the Color Guard marches in the rear of the clergy and delivers the Color Salute at the Altar.

At the annual meeting these colors are also displayed, as well as at the Washington's Birthday celebration. When not in use they are stored in the vaults of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

The Color Guard acts as a body of men whose duty is to see that our functions, social and official, are properly carried out in detail; to act as ushers to see that those who are aged, infirm or who need assistance of any kind are cared for, such as finding seats for them, see that they obtain refreshments, and what not. The Color Guard has also its own social functions and dinners along the lines of a small club, so to speak. By many and various means the Color Guard fosters a much stronger patriotic feeling, not only in the Society, but in the community, and a considerable portion of the new membership comes through this Color Guard which is, in a sense, the recruiting body.

Five years ago the Board of Managers of the Society issued a Color Guard insignia. This was issued to the members of the Color Guard and after five years' service in good standing the holder became the possessor of the insignia. I now present the following resolution:

"WHEREAS: The Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution, having established a Color Guard for the purpose of fostering patriotism and spreading knowledge of the original flags under which our forefathers fought for their rights, and

WHEREAS, After seventeen years of usefulness in the advancement of the patriotic purpose hereinbefore mentioned, the aforesaid Color Guard has proven itself a success, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the General Society, Sons of the Revolution hereby recommends to the various State Societies the consideration of the establishment in each State Society, 1st, of a collection of authentic copies of the various colonial flags; 2nd, the formation of Color Guards, one for each State Society, the chief duty of which shall be the care, custody, and proper official display of the Colors, Flags, and Standards of such State Societies; and 3rd, the issuing to each member of such Color Guard an insignia designating such membership. And be it further

RESOLVED, That the formation of such Color Guards, and the design of their insignia, shall be modeled after those already successfully established by the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution."

MR. OLIVER RANDOLPH PARRY, of Pennsylvania: I wish to second the resolution. The Society of the Sons of the Revolution is not a military society from the latter day standpoint—we are laymen. Now if we can have as has the Pennsylvania Society, an inner society composed of active and efficient members, each branch under the guidance of its State officers and a general body under the guidance of the General Society we may secure a suggestion of militarism and accomplish much for the society, as well as good for our country. With these flags, duplicates of original flags of colonial days, we will not only be adding a tie which brings us closer to the great tie beyond when our ancestors fought to make possible our country and through whose fighting we owe our membership in this Society, but we will accomplish much more. We will instil patriotism by exhibiting to all people, including the immigrant and those who have studied about these flags as children in school and who never can see the originals. In the future with such a general organization, we can exhibit whenever the Society turns out, thus emphasizing the great regard this splendid body of men have for these emblems.

The speaker believes that we will do a good deed in suggesting each State Society have such an organization as the Pennsylvania Color Guard, and I am very glad in seconding this motion of Dr. Franklin's to call to your attention what we can do, not only for ourselves but for our different State Societies and for the country at large when we

exhibit these replicas of the old revolution for which our fathers fought and died. They should be in evidence at all State and national functions of the Society, and the right to carry the same be an honor worthy of coveting.

REVEREND THOMAS E. GREEN, of Illinois: Do I understand that this is merely a recommendation on the part of the General Society, to be acted upon by each State Society as they may choose, or that this is to be adopted as a general ruling of the Society that each State Society shall have a Color Guard?

COLONEL JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH, of Pennsylvania: I am an officer of the Pennsylvania Society and had part in forming that Color Guard some seventeen years ago. It has been one of the most valuable adjuncts of our Society; and any society that will form a Color Guard along those lines will find it a most valuable adjunct to that society.

REVEREND THOMAS E. GREEN: As President of the Illinois Society, I should like this resolution put into such shape that it could be instantly put into operation. Of course it goes without saying that the General Society should designate a commission that should certify to the various State societies the authenticity of such flags and provide some place where they might be purchased so that we would all know we were getting the orthodox thing. If this Society could create a commission on Color Guards to whom we could apply for guidance, it seems to me it might be incorporated in that resolution.

DOCTOR FRANKLIN: The Pennsylvania Society has issued a book with the colors and plates of the various flags, and that will furnish a guide.

MR. FREDERICK S. WOODRUFF: It would seem to me that on this short notice, the recommendation of the General Society that the example of the Pennsylvania Society be followed is almost a little extreme. While I am thoroughly familiar with what they have done, it would seem better to me that the resolution should be amended to embody the recommendation to the Societies to consider the excellent example set by the Pennsylvania Society.

DOCTOR FRANKLIN: I will accept that amendment.

MR. PHILIP LIVINGSTON: There is one thing should be brought to your attention, and it is this: The larger number of men in each So-

ciety who are brought into active touch with its work and doing something for its advancement, the greater the number of men who are active in the Society, the greater is the interest, and by just that much you increase the interest.

The above resolution offered by Doctor Franklin was then unanimously adopted.

MR. ROBERT W. MCBRIDE, of Indiana: I have been instructed by the Indiana Society to offer the following resolution:

“BE IT RESOLVED, that the General Society of Sons of the Revolution shall have prepared a booklet suitable for presenting to members and prospective members of the Society, in which shall be a copy of the General Society’s constitution, a short history of the Society, an account of the difference between this Society and the Society of Sons of the American Revolution, a picture and historical sketch of Fraunces Tavern, pictures of memorials, monuments and tablets erected by the General Society and the State Societies of Sons of the Revolution and any other matter of general interest. The booklet shall not include a list of officers of either the General Society or of the State Societies, or any other matter subject to frequent change; the type shall be put into electro, and the General Society shall furnish these books to the several State Societies at actual cost in quantities.”

COLONEL J. GRANVILLE LEACH, of Pennsylvania, asked as to the probable cost of the publication referred to, and Mr. McBride said:

I have the assurance of one of our members—and one of the most active members the Society has anywhere, I think—I have his assurance that this little booklet would cost a trifling sum. If it is not possible to get a book of that kind printed at moderate expense in Pennsylvania, it is only necessary to apply to our printers at Indianapolis and they will do it. A booklet of that kind need not be larger than this little booklet here. It will contain all the information needed, including the illustrations, and the expense of publishing it will be—well, Mr. Wood, who prepared this resolution, assured me that the cost of its publication would not exceed \$100 to \$150; and it could be made a source of revenue—it is true the resolution provides for furnishing to State societies at cost of publication, but the State Society could pay for it at a small amount above cost, and we know that in our State

it would be a very great assistance to us in increasing the membership. We have in that State competition with the Sons of the American Revolution, and we have difficulty with many of our members after we have gotten them in about holding them; they are seduced away from us; and Mr. Wood, who, as I said, is a very active member of the Society and one of the most active and efficient members anywhere, he has given the matter considerable investigation; and while the reading of the resolution may have given the impression of the publication of a large volume, and something that will cost a great deal of money, Mr. Wood assures me that it would not cost much money. I think the text can be furnished without any expense to the Society.

COLONEL JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH, of Pennsylvania: There is one part in that motion I think should be left out, and that is, to give an account of the difference between this Society and the Sons of the American Revolution; I think we would involve ourselves in unpleasantness by incorporating anything like that.

MR. MCBRIDE: I presented this resolution by direction of our Indiana Society. Mr. Tarkington, the president of the Society, is present, and I am confident that there will be no objection whatever on the part of the Society to eliminating that portion of it. What do you say, Mr. Tarkington?

MR. TARKINGTON: All right.

The resolution as amended was then seconded, and, having been put, was declared lost, by a vote of 34 to 30.

REVEREND THOMAS E. GREEN, of Illinois: I have a resolution which I think is germane to the action with reference to the Color Guards, and I ask that it be placed on the record immediately following Doctor Franklin's resolution:

"RESOLVED: That a committee of three members be appointed, as an advisory committee on Historic Flags, to

1. Co-operate with such State Societies as may choose to follow the recommendation of the General Society regarding Color Guards, and

2. To direct some reputable manufacturer in the making under



THE GENERAL SOCIETY AT FORTRESS MONROE



their approval of sets of these flags which may be ordered by the several State Societies."

The motion duly seconded was then unanimously carried.

The General Vice-President appointed Dr. Franklin, Dr. Green and Mr. Drowne as the Committee.

DOCTOR RALPH JENKINS, of the District of Columbia: I have been asked by the Society of the District of Columbia to present this resolution. It seems to be the effort of the lawmakers at the Capital to destroy, if possible, the good work which has been done and to retard the progress of the National Capital. It is a matter which we thought was a patriotic one, and thought it should properly be brought before the Sons of the Revolution as one of the many societies before whom it has been brought and before whom it is going to be brought during the present season:

In presenting this resolution for the consideration of this Convention, it is desired to invite attention first to one of the purposes of the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution, as embodied in the resolution, viz.: "To inculcate in the community in general sentiments of Nationality." It is in the interest of the nation that proper measures obtain, to the end that the City of Washington shall grow as the nation grows. This city is a memorial, erected in the name of the illustrious Father of our Country. It is the ward of the nation—its proper growth is of concern to the whole country. It seems highly desirable that sentiments of nationality as affecting the peculiar status of the Capital in its relation to the nation should be included in the community at large. It would be purely a patriotic desire that all information that may be available touching the question now before the Congress of the United States, as discussed by the Committee of 100 representative citizens of the District of Columbia, be communicated to the country at large. That this be so done is the object of this resolution; in that sense the matter is submitted to the consideration of this Convention in accordance with the instructions of the Society of the District of Columbia, as addressed to its Delegates to this Convention.

"RESOLVED: That the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution in Convention assembled, mindful of one of the purposes for which it was organized, namely: to inculcate in the community in general

sentiments of nationality, etc., commends to the attention and consideration of all State and other Societies of the Sons of the Revolution the data prepared by the Committee of 100 representative citizens of Washington, D. C., having for its object the enlightenment of the people of the country as to the necessity for preserving the proper relation between the Capital and the Nation, and appropriately providing through the Congress of the United States for the progress and proper growth of the National Capital.

“BE IT ALSO RESOLVED, that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to all State and other Societies of the Sons of the Revolution in America.”

MR. OLIVER RANDOLPH PARRY: May I ask what that data is that has been submitted?

DOCTOR JENKINS: It is a long story. The question of preserving the National Capital in its condition and furthering its advancement is a subject which appeals to every patriotic American, and at present there are resolutions and possibly bills coming before Congress which are going to be a great detriment to the District of Columbia and to Washington, and it seems only a fair proposition that the people of the country should be familiar with the situation, the taxation and all the various phases of the importance of Washington is being very much looked into and criticised, and bills are suggested which are going to hurt us tremendously as the Capital of the nation, and it is the desire of this committee of 100 of the citizens of Washington to bring it before as many people of the country as possible to enlighten them as to the conditions which are existing.

The Sons of the Revolution is only one of the many organizations and societies which is being called upon for help; and at our last meeting of the Society, the matter was thoroughly discussed and the vote was almost unanimous that it should be brought before this General Convention; the idea is to ask every man who can possibly help us in any way to do so, to speak, if possible, to his Congressmen, to his Senators, to write letters, to do everything in his power to further the advancement of the Capital and to checkmate, if we can, this crusade which is now upon us.

MR. PARRY: If this resolution can be made specific, stating what we are asked to approve, even under general headings, I should be

glad to second the resolution, because we are all interested in having Washington carried out as originally planned, but it is rather difficult to know what we are called upon to approve.

By request, the General Secretary here read the following extract from the general report of the Executive Committee of 100 that was appointed to consider this matter in the District of Columbia, as the summary of their conclusions:

“This is the National Capital. As Senator Southard said in his report as Chairman of the District Committee to the Senate in 1835, it is ‘the child of the Union,’ and ‘creation of the Union for its own purposes.’ Personally remembering the founding of the city and familiar with all the official records, he further said: ‘The design of the Constitution and its founders was to create a residence for the Government where they should have absolute and unlimited control, which should be regulated and governed by them, without the interference of partial interests of the States, which should be built up and sustained by their effort and resources, not dependent upon the will or resources of any State or local interest.

This fact is also expressed in all the reports of all the Congressional committees, including two joint select committees which studied the question between 1874 and 1878. The great men who passed what the United States Supreme Court has called the “organic act” of 1878—Thurman, Bayard, Allison, Morrill, Abram S. Hewitt, Hoar, and men like them, who have gone, not to speak of the living, all took this view. As the joint select committee reporting in December, 1874, said: ‘The streets, avenues, squares, and general plan of the Capital city bear the impress of paramount and inclusive nationality; spacious and grand in design, dedicated to the sacred uses of a capital, onerous and intolerable as a charge upon private property, the provision of supervision of all suitable improvements and decorations obviously, properly, and imperatively devolves upon Congress; and it will, as it respects the character of its jurisdiction and the dignity of its trust, exercise a jealous care over it.’

Absolute sovereignty, exclusive control implied, they held entire responsibility.

Moreover, they emphasize the fact stated in the report just quoted that ‘all legislation for the District must be held to be national in

its character, and primarily in the interests of the American people.

* * * The seat of the supreme executive, legislative and judicial departments of the government, serene in its isolation alike from the conflict of factions and the necessities of commerce was to symbolize the national unity of the people. * * * Congress, by the terms of the Constitution, becomes the trustee of the nation, administers its trust in its interest and may not share its trusteeship with another to the prejudice of the *cestui que trust*—the body of the American people.'

It is unique among American cities and unique among national capitals for it is the only purely national and governmental city in the world.

The officers and judges are appointed by the national government, and the courts are Federal. The civil and criminal process runs in the name of the President of the United States.

Congress can not delegate its constitutional duty to exercise 'exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever' over the Federal district.

All patriotic Americans everywhere regard this capital as the symbol of the Republic and want it to be as nearly perfect as possible in all respects. They are proud of the progress it has made under the 'organic act,' as the Supreme Court has termed it (135 U. S., 240), they do not begrudge the insignificant per capita amount they pay for its development and maintenance and they want more rather than less spent upon it by the nation. Every important physical or moral improvement made here is approved by them. They would oppose any measure that would halt the progress of the capital. They would equally oppose any injustice to the people who live here.

Because we are part of the American people and share the feelings of our fellow-countrymen with respect to the national capital, we have exercised our constitutional right of peaceful assembly for free discussion.

The necessity for our action was found in the fact that four measures had been sent by the House to the Senate which would practically destroy the essential principle of the 'half and half' arrangement of the 'organic act,' and that other measures were pending in the House which threaten similar danger. They were plainly intended to put the whole burden of the development and maintenance of the national capital upon the 345,000 people living here and to relieve the rest of the

95,000,000 of Americans from the contribution they have been making. This would mean doubling taxation here and cutting progress in half. The first would be confiscation. The second would, therefore, be inevitable in any event. This would be a national calamity. It would involve national injustice to the politically helpless District residents and, therefore, national dishonor.

Your executive committee, therefore, asks you, and through you asks all the patriotic residents of the District to exercise the constitutional right of petition to Congress. It asks you to do this primarily in personal conversations with your personal friends in the Senate and House. Secondly, by letters to those that you are not acquainted with. In each case, we ask that you will simply bring the facts of the nation's relations with its capital city to the personal attention of Senators and Representatives. Your executive committee believes in the wisdom and justice of Congress as a whole. It believes that when every Senator and every Representative is possessed of the facts, that the dangerous legislation now pending will be defeated.

Your executive committee further asks that each of you will communicate with his personal friends, and will ask other District residents to communicate with their personal friends throughout the country, laying the facts of the matter before them, and asking them to communicate with their Senators and Representatives in behalf of their national capital.

Your executive committee also asks your co-operation in the efforts it will immediately make to communicate with our fellow citizens throughout the States by means of national organizations of high and representative character, formed for great civic purposes, especially those having their headquarters in the City of Washington, over a score in number. Already several of these great national organizations have volunteered to inform their members throughout the country of the peril of the national capital, and to evoke that protest which they know our patriotic fellow countrymen will be eager to make so soon as they are aware of the character of the pending legislation described. They were quick to see that it was the nation's cause we were advocating.

The facts necessary to inform our friends in Congress and our friends in the country are ready to hand in Congressional reports, in national census bureau bulletins, in publications of the Board of Trade,

and the Chamber of Commerce and others. The latest and most concise is a pamphlet published by the Washington Herald. Colonel George Truesdell, Mr. Theodore W. Noyes and others have prepared full and accurate documents. The executive committee will be glad to direct any one to the sources of the facts of the subject.

In accordance with suggestions made to it, the executive committee offers a brief outline of them as an index to the publications already made.

They all rest necessarily upon the history of the founding and the development of the national capital to show:

First: Its exclusively national character, and the intention of the founders that it should be treated as the 'child of the Union,' created solely for the seat of government.

Second: That the national government acquired five-sevenths of the area of the City of Washington free of cost from the original proprietors, and also built its first national buildings chiefly out of the proceeds of the sale of part of the land given it.

Third: That George Washington, aided by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, planned a magnificent capital taking 54.08 per cent. of the area for streets and avenues, an unparalleled proportion, besides parks and reservations, in anticipation of the great growth of the infant nation.

Fourth: That for reasons set forth in the reports, the national government practically neglected George Washington's plan for nearly three-quarters of a century and left the burden of maintenance and development on the few people resident here.

Fifth: That the local people bravely attempted to carry out the plans, and, according to official reports, expended up to 1871 at least \$16,000,000 more than the national government, which until that time had spent only a little over \$1,000,000 on the streets and avenues which it absolutely owned, under the gift of the proprietors as interpreted by the United States Supreme Court (4 Peters, 232).

Sixth: That in doing so, they had practically bankrupted themselves twice and in the latest case, between '74 and '78, when

Congress through its agents began the execution of the George Washington plans on a large scale, but at the expense of the local people, had staggered till they fell under the intolerable burden.

Seventh: That thereupon Congress first guaranteed the debt that had been incurred for national capital making and promised to pay its proportionate share, and then spent four years in investigations by five committees, including two joint select committees, and in negotiations with representative citizens of the District, resulting in the 'compact of 1878,' embodied in the 'organic act' of June 11, 1878, which the United States Supreme Court has also called, 'the Constitution of the District,' and which Congress said was to provide 'a permanent form of government.'

Eighth: That under its permanent form of government, and especially the 'half-and-half' arrangement as to expense, the capital has made the progress in the execution of George Washington's plans, and in other ways, of which the country is so proud.

Ninth: That the people of the District have continued, like their predecessors from the beginning, to do more than their share of the common work of all Americans. Just as they have sent more than their quota of troops to all national wars and have paid more than a number of States in national taxes.

Tenth: That they have consented to taxation by Congress higher per capita than that imposed in a majority of the cities of similar population and higher per capita than in the great majority of all cities of the United States of over thirty thousand population, as shown in the United States Census reports.

Eleventh: They cite in particular Census Bulletin 118, published in 1913, giving the financial statistics of the 195 cities of over thirty thousand population in 1912.

Twelfth: As was said in the latest pamphlet on the subject:

Any one who reads it (bulletin 118), beginning at page 18, will see that the per capita of the total assessed valuation of property in Washington in 1912, was \$1,050.00, and this was more than

the similar per capita in 155 out of 195 cities having over thirty thousand population, and that only 39 cities had a higher similar per capita.

More important, however, is the per capita of the tax levy, the combination of the assessment and the rate, indicating the amount of taxes paid. For Washington, the per capita tax levy for 1912 is given at \$15.75. This is shown to be more than the per capita tax levy in 149 out of 195 cities. Only forty-five cities have a higher per capita tax levy than Washington.

These figures cover school tax and all similar levies. Procured, compiled, and published by the national not the district government, they give the lie to all charges of inadequate taxation in the District. They ought to end all talk of increased taxation here, either by increasing the assessment or the rate, or by adding new forms of taxation. Consider that among the 149 cities having a lower per capita levy than Washington are Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Jersey City, Seattle, Kansas City (Missouri), Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Paul, Columbus, Toledo, Atlanta, Worcester, Birmingham, Memphis, Scranton and many other great manufacturing and commercial cities of vastly greater wealth than the National Capital.

This is emphatically a city of homes, of small real estate holdings such as those of the large majority of the members of the committee of one hundred. The official figures at the District building show that there are in the District of Columbia 85,631 buildings, and that only 5,601 are assessed at five thousand dollars and upwards. Therefore, more than 82,000 of these buildings are assessed at less than \$5,000.00. There are over fifty thousand taxpayers owning small homes.

There are no large fortunes; no large industries or commerce.

Thirteenth: It is explained that the per capita tax levy is the only uniform basis of comparison between cities. The per capita revenue may include in different cities different items, as for example, special assessments and other local charges which are not comparable. It is also explained that the comparison in bulletin 118, as to all cities over three hundred thousand population includes all county taxes, and as to all other cities all school taxes,

and that State taxes in other cities are either balanced by State privileges or State grants not possible here. Moreover, it is stated that the untaxed property of the greatest property owner, the United States, in the national capital must be taken into account in considering these matters.

Fourteenth: Census bulletin 118, demonstrates that there is no necessity for increasing taxation either by increasing the assessment or increasing the rate. Neither is there any necessity for adding new forms of taxation, since our taxation is sufficient and above the average of the other cities.

Fifteenth: No reason appears for adding new forms of taxation which are being discarded elsewhere, notably the tax on intangible property.

Sixteenth: As to the untaxed land holdings of the national government, neither the Congressional reports nor the private statements turn on their exact proportion to private property. It is officially stated, of course, that of the original city area over fifty-four per cent. was taken by the national government in fee simple for streets, avenues, parks and reservations. The old city is still the greatest part of the built up portion of the District of Columbia and includes all of its most valuable real estate. Besides this the national government owns about three thousand acres outside of the old city. It is notorious that it has added large tracts of land, partly by river front improvement and partly by acquisition, all of the latter being directly withdrawn from former taxable area. It has at least an equal holding in value to the land in private hands. Congress has also liberally exempted ecclesiastical, charitable and educational property from taxation, reducing the taxable area.

Seventeenth: The Congressional reports are most emphatic in resting the argument for the nation's contribution to the up-building of its capital; upon its national character and the exclusive control of the national government and not upon the proportion of land held by it here.

Eighteenth: The makers of the 'organic act' of 1878, considered providing a larger contribution by the national govern-

ment than half of the expense of the national capital. They considered the proposition of having the District people pay reasonable average taxes and having the United States pay whatever else was needed even if it was two-thirds of the whole expense. But they wisely decided that it was better to have the United States pay only one-half of the expense under a definite, permanent arrangement than to leave the national contribution to depend, in the language of Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, who reported the 'organic act' to the House, on the 'whim and caprice' of each recurring session, thereby, as he said, making uncertain at once the progress of the capital and the value of every piece of private property in it.

Nineteenth: This is the paramount reason, why all the friends of the national capital, and that includes all patriotic Americans, should resist every measure which threatens the 'half and half' principle of the 'organic act' of 1878, either by increasing adequate taxation, confiscating District revenues raised for local purposes and converting them into national revenues for national purposes, saddling the District with obligations which do not belong to it, or directly repealing the 'half and half' arrangement.

Twentieth: If any change in the present arrangement should ever be made it ought to be done frankly and directly, but only after long and thorough and impartial investigation similar to that which during four years Congress made before it passed the 'organic act' of 1878."

The General Secretary then read an abstract of the minutes of the meeting of the Society of Sons of the Revolution of the District of Columbia, on the same subject, as follows:

"The program of the National Capital, physical and moral, for the last thirty-five years has been due to the so-called 'half-and-half' arrangement of the 'organic act' of 1878, for a 'permanent government of the District of Columbia.' Under that arrangement, the District residents have contributed one-half of the expenses and the rest of the American people, through the Congress, have contributed the other half. The proportion was arbitrary, but Congress, after long investigation, adopted it in order to have a definite and permanent arrangement, so that continuous progress

upon a systematic plan might be made. All of the plans for the physical and moral development of the National Capital for the future, depend upon the continuance of the arrangement.

It is now seriously threatened by a small group of men in Congress who have already succeeded in passing through the House four measures now pending in the Senate which, if enacted, would destroy the operations of the 'half-and-half' plan, and they have other measures of a similar sort pending in the House which they hope to send to the Senate. Unfortunately, there has been a very small attendance in the House when District measures were under consideration; less than one hundred out of the four hundred and thirty-five members of the House were present when any one of the four measures above referred to was passed. Most of the Senators and Representatives do not know the facts of the history of the National Capital and its relation to the nation.

A committee of one hundred citizens of Washington has been formed, with Dr. Harvey W. Wiley as its chairman, to inform Congress and the country of the facts, with a view to prevent any action by Congress which will be detrimental to the progress of the Capital. That committee will be very glad to furnish anyone desiring it with a concise statement of the history of the relations between the United States and its Capital from its founding as a unique city entirely devoted to governmental purposes and under the exclusive control of Congress, with the ownership of five-sevenths of the original area and of the present most valuable portion in the national government to the present day, including the substance of the report of Congress on the subject. It also includes a statement taken from Census Bulletin 118, 1913, on the financial statistics of 195 cities of the United States having over thirty thousand population, showing that the total assessed valuation of property in Washington in 1912 was \$1,050.00, and this was more than the similar per capita in 155 out of 195 cities having over thirty thousand population, and that only thirty-nine cities had a higher similar per capita.

More important, however, is the per capita of the tax levy, the combination of the assessment and the rate, indicating the amount of taxes paid. For Washington, the per capita tax levy for 1912 is given as \$15.75. This is shown to be more than the

per capita tax levy in 149 out of 195 cities. Only forty-five cities have a higher per capita tax levy than Washington.

The Committee appeals to patriotic Americans everywhere to write to their Senators and Representatives in the interests of the common Capital and the maintenance of the government's contribution to it, as against the pending measures which propose to cut off that contribution and place the whole burden of the Capital upon the three hundred and fifty thousand people living in the District of Columbia, of whom one hundred thousand are negroes, the largest negro population in the world, and forty thousand are employed in the civil service of the government, with no large industries or commerce. This would mean, the Committee of One Hundred states, confiscation in taxation and cutting the progress of the capital in two."

MR. WILLIAM COPELAND FURBER: Could I ask the gentleman if this has any relation whatever to the progress of the so-called Burnham plan for the improvement of Washington?

DOCTOR JENKINS: The Government has been paying one-half and the citizens of Washington have been taxed to pay the other half of the taxes. The proposition now is that the Government shall not pay any at all; that the citizens of the District shall pay all the expenses, which means that no public money whatever can possibly be advanced for the improvement of parks, etc., now it will be utterly impossible for the District to go on without the Government's help; and we appeal to the country to come to the rescue and see if we can not still stay on our present half and half basis and to induce Congress to let matters run as they are now.

MR. FURBER: I understand that this resolution pertains purely to the question of taxation and not to any specific plan for the improvement of Washington; am I right?

DOCTOR JENKINS: You are in one sense; we can not go on with anything without the money.

MR. JOSEPH ALLISON STEINMETZ, of Pennsylvania: I think if Doctor Jenkins will withdraw his motion and put in the motion which was before the District of Columbia Society, I will agree with that, but I would most strenuously oppose the present resolution.

MR. WALTER GEORGE SMITH, of Pennsylvania: Do I understand that the question now is to commit the Society of the Sons of the Revolution to a matter of local taxation, to a matter of lighting, paving, etc., for the District of Columbia? If it is——

DOCTOR JENKINS: The whole question, as far as the Committee of 100 is interested and as the Sons of the Revolution of Washington are interested, is that the Capital shall be protected, that we shall be—it belongs to the nation, it belongs to the people of the country, and it should be looked upon as such, and we are not holding up our hands and asking you to pay our taxes for us.

MR. SMITH, of Pennsylvania: It seems to me it is the request of the Society to commit itself to the proposition of the National Government paying one-half of the taxes of the District of Columbia, and that ought to be left to the wisdom of Congress, and that any application ought to be made to us as individuals and not as a great patriotic society. As it is the seat of the National Government, of course we all wish to see Washington beautified; we all rejoice at the liberal appropriations made by Congress year by year, but as a matter of local taxation it seems to me that the Sons of the Revolution have nothing whatever to do with it.

DOCTOR JENKINS: Only in the way it affects the city generally and the advancement of the Capital of the nation. You are all proud of Washington, and why? Because the nation has made it what it is. If that is stopped, Washington comes to standstill, it will not improve very much more.

MR. STEINMETZ, of Pennsylvania: Will the change to a Republican Congress help matters? (Laughter) If it will, we will help them.

MR. HOYT: I move to lay the resolution on the table.

MR. W. HALL HARRIS, of Maryland: I do not think there is any doubt that we all feel that the Capital City should be beautified to the highest degree and everything be done to improve it. I think we can also sympathize with those who have the fortune, good or ill, to reside in that city, when they are threatened with very heavy taxes for its beautification which we, as well as they, shall enjoy; but it occurs to me, and I submit it with respect, that this is beyond the provision of the Constitution of this Society, because by its first article the pur-

poses of the Society are set forth—they are set forth carefully, and were so set forth after very cautious consideration. The First Article of the Constitution recites:

MR. HARRIS here read the First Article of the Constitution of the General Society.

I submit that, although it may be regrettable, the resolution does not come within any of those clauses of the purposes provided by the Constitution. I raise the point of order and call upon the President for a ruling as to whether this resolution is in order.

THE GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT: The Chair rules that it is in order.

GENERAL CHARLES L. DAVIS, of Pennsylvania: I move that the resolution be laid on the table.

The motion of General Davis, having been duly seconded was adopted.

The General Secretary read the following communication from the Society of Sons of the Revolution in the State of California:

“Los Angeles, January 22, 1914.

TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

GREETING:

By a resolution adopted at the Annual Meeting of the Society, Sons of the Revolution, in the State of California, held in the City of Los Angeles, California. February 22nd, 1913, the Board of Directors of said Society was directed to memorialize your honorable body as by the terms and in the interest of the following preamble and resolution.

RESOLUTION.

WHEREAS, the General Society of Sons of the Revolution has never published a Register, containing a complete roll of membership, their lineage tables and accounts of careers and Revolutionary services of the ancestors under whom said membership has qualified; and,

WHEREAS, there is now both a demand and need for such publication, in view of the fact that our kindred Society, the Society of Colonial Wars, published a complete Register in 1899, and has continued

the same by the publication of supplemental lists of membership; and, the changing attitude of other patriotic Societies, which are yielding to the public demand for the publication of their ancestral and genealogical records, as notably in the case of the Colonial Dames of America, which, recently after considerable agitation and discussion, has decided to publish all of their records, of which two splendid volumes are now in print: THEREFORE BE IT,

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of California, that the General Society be so memorialized, that steps be immediately taken and carried to an early completion for the publication by the General Society of a Register, to contain a complete roll of membership, their lineage tables and accounts of careers and Revolutionary services of the ancestors under whom said membership has qualified; this, for the following reasons, namely:

1. This Society cannot afford to be less enterprising than its kindred societies and its membership is primarily entitled to have the benefit of such a measure of the value of that membership.

2. The Society owes a duty to the public, particularly, those interested from a genealogical or historical standpoint, who may not be members, to have this information available for their use in the public libraries and genealogical society headquarters.

The Society, while naturally exclusive in its membership, must perforce, secure additions in order to maintain its numerical growth, and such a publication invites prospective new members to more easily prepare their claims and applications for membership.

It will promote the refinements of patriotism and crystallize those lofty sentiments springing from the recording in positive, permanent and attractive form the immortal martial achievements of the heroes of Revolutionary times.

Your memorialists would further say, that we esteem the purpose and object of this publication to be a duty, which we owe to posterity as an exhibition of labor and expense which cannot be computed by any known rule of financial calculation; and which is an exhibition and example of the truest and most lofty type of patriotism and of a citizenship superior to any other on earth.

Your Memorialists beg to advise your honorable body that a copy of this memorial together with a letter asking their co-operation, has been transmitted to each of the State Societies.

Your Memorialists will ever pray.

Done by order of the Board of Directors of the Society, Sons of the Revolution in the State of California the day and year before written.

Witness our hands and the Seal of the Society.

(Signed) BRADNER W. LEE, *President*.

(SEAL)

Attest:

ROBERT LE ROY BEARDSLEY, *Secretary*."

MR. WILLIS MILNOR DIXON, of California: We come to you with a resolution in the shape of this Memorial, one that will be more lasting than monuments of brass or bronze, one that will aid future generations to find the path by which they may become members of our great Society. We think that this thing is necessary. We have found it absolutely necessary in our efforts to obtain membership in our California Society. During the last year we have doubled our former membership (applause). When I left home we had 165 living members, and two of them sons of Revolutionary soldiers—two octogenarians (applause). We think that you owe it to our grandchildren, to your grandchildren, to mark the path by which they can get admittance to this order, and we are aware—in fact, Professor Libbey gave me to understand that he wanted to know how we were going to pay for it—pay for it by subscriptions from the members, for every member would probably want a copy, and by a per capita tax on the membership, so as to make it possible.

The Society of Colonial Wars publishes a work of this kind. We are engaged in our own local society with getting the material together for a similar book, but that, of course, will be confined to our locality, and you will find that when we get it out it will be "some" work. The Missouri Society has presented to the order a most valuable work in their early publications. The other societies do likewise, but an authoritative statement from the General Society can be used as a reference for authority for membership, and we think that you owe it to yourselves, to your children and to your children's children to take some step in this line. That is all I wish to offer on the subject, gentlemen.

The resolution last referred to was seconded.

A DELEGATE: What will be the cost of it?

MR. DIXON: Our local book will cost \$5 each, but a work of this character would probably cost more.

THE GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT: Our local Society published such a book and it cost about \$4,000.

COLONEL LEACH, of Pennsylvania: Pennsylvania published one which cost about \$3,000.

MR. STEINMETZ, of Pennsylvania: I have been working on a book of that sort and at a rough estimate on our membership it would cost to get that together, \$25,000. The same result can be accomplished very quickly and accurately and correctly. Pennsylvania has published her book; our ancestors are all in it, also their fighting records, who they were and what they did. Every member is represented, New York and Massachusetts each have their books; in other words, ninety per cent. of the work now suggested has been done. The 150 men in California should do it. We have all done it, and to do it all over again would be a monumental task and an unnecessary expense.

As these books are to be republished, every State will in time republish her book to include new members, let there be established by the General Secretary a definite stereotype form, or page, or paragraph, giving the member and his descent from his ancestors; let it be in definite and positive form which can finally be used as the units for such electros as created can be assembled, sent to the General Secretary, and in five or ten years you will assemble the entire data and have material for a complete volume for the General Society. In that way the cost will be nominal and it will then be really a re-issue of the material compiled by the separate States as a complete Society report.

We were talking a moment ago about stimulating interest in the State Societies. If you deprive the different Societies of the great interest their historians have in gathering and getting this data, of bringing it into the State book as headquarters, you take away one of the best methods of stimulating new membership. I think it should not come into the central organization at this time, but should be a State matter.

I offer as an amendment, that hereafter the books of the State Societies shall standardize their data.

THE GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT: Will you accept the amendment?

MR. DIXON: I cannot accept the amendment.

The resolution offered by Mr. Dixon being then submitted to a vote was declared lost.

MR. STEINMETZ, of Pennsylvania: I move that hereafter all State Societies, in assembling their information and data of descent of members, shall standardize their forms under the direction of the General Secretary or the General Historian, and that such electros shall be assembled by the General Society with a view to a more monumental publication.

The motion of Mr. Steinmetz having been duly seconded by Mr. Parry, of Pennsylvania, was adopted.

MR. MCBRIDE, of Indiana: With great trepidation I offer the other resolution of our Society:

“BE IT RESOLVED: That the General Society of Sons of the Revolution petition Congress, and request all the State Societies of Sons of the Revolution to petition Congress to pass a bill and to make an appropriation for publishing the classified records and all other information concerning the services of the soldiers of the Revolution now found in the Pension Department, the Adjutant-General’s Department and any other department of the Government, and of any of the States where such information is known to be located.”

MR. WILLIS MILNOR DIXON, of California: On behalf of the California Society which originally presented that matter to the General Society, I take pleasure in seconding the gentleman’s motion.

MR. MARSHALL DELANCEY HAYWOOD, of North Carolina: Representatives of the War and Navy Department are in consultation on these matters and are formulating plans for carrying it on, and I think it should be left with them for a little while, at any rate.

A vote having been taken upon the resolution offered by Mr. McBride, it was declared carried by a vote of 39 to 24.

MR. HERBERT MESSINGER LELAND, of Massachusetts: I desire to state that such a bill has already been passed by both Houses of Congress and received the signature of the President. I received a call a

short time ago from the officer detailed by the United States Government to collect that data, and it will be shortly published by the United States.

MR. GEORGE CUTHBERT GILLESPIE, of Pennsylvania, then moved for a reconsideration of the vote upon the last resolution; said motion having been seconded was adopted.

COLONEL JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH, of Pennsylvania: You all know of Valley Forge—the historic ground on which Washington's Army encamped during the memorable winter of 1777-1778. Some twenty or more years ago, a movement was started to create Valley Forge into a National Park. The State of Pennsylvania established a Park Commission, and made appropriations, aggregating many hundreds of thousands of dollars, for the purchase of the land embraced within the lines of the encampment, and for its improvement and beautification, with the result that a park of over two hundred acres has been created, and adorned, and is to-day recognized as one of the most attractive spots in the country.

While the park was in process of improvement, a movement originated for the building of a memorial church or chapel as an accessory, with the result that about \$50,000 was raised by private subscription, and the construction of the chapel begun, together with attached buildings for library, museum, and recreation purposes, to the furtherance of which many patriotic organizations have given aid. It is now proposed to erect as a further accessory to the chapel and its attached buildings, a granite tower, one hundred feet high, to be known as the Washington Thanksgiving Tower, the cost of which is estimated at \$30,000. The patriotic societies of the country will be asked for contributions to this end. In furtherance of such object, I offer this resolution:

“RESOLVED: That this Congress, assembled the 17th of April, 1914, endorses the movement to erect at Valley Forge, a Thanksgiving Tower in commemoration of the encampment of the American Army there during the winter of 1777-8, and heartily commends the movement to the consideration of our several State societies.”

Said resolution, having been duly seconded by Mr. John Armstrong Herman, of Pennsylvania, was adopted.

MR. GEORGE CUTHBERT GILLESPIE, of Pennsylvania: I would like an expression of opinion by the General Society here assembled as to the propriety of sending the Liberty Bell away from Philadelphia. The Liberty Bell belongs legally to the City of Philadelphia, but sentimentally it belongs to the country. I therefore, to bring the matter up in proper form, move the following resolution:

“That this Society put itself on record as being opposed to the further carting of the Liberty Bell away from its shrine.”

Said motion having been duly seconded by General Charles L. Davis, of Pennsylvania, was unanimously adopted.

MR. PHILIP LIVINGSTON, of New York: Most of us know that the Society of the Cincinnati and our own Society have their Triennial Conventions in the same year. A great many members of our Society are members of the Society of the Cincinnati, and of course, vice versa. It is a fact, and to be regretted, that a great many men are not so situated that they can get away from their business twice during the same spring, so that even if the two Societies do not hold their triennials on exactly the same days, nevertheless they are held so nearly together that a number of men who are members of both and actively and strongly interested in both, are not able to attend both of these meetings. I could name a number of men of whom that is the case this year. If our Society will vote to hold its next convention two years from now instead of three years from now, and thereafter every three years, just as we are doing now, we will avoid this condition.

Some gentlemen may say, why should not the Society of the Cincinnati make the change; to which the answer is that the Society of the Cincinnati was formed by General Washington himself and his officers, that that condition has existed and those conventions have been held for this very long period of time; and whereas I yield unto no man in my esteem and respect for this Society, I feel that if one of the two should change its date the younger Society should be the one. I therefore move that the General Society of Sons of the Revolution hold its next convention in 1916, and thereafter every three years, as is now provided.

MR. GEORGE C. GILLESPIE, of Pennsylvania, seconded the resolution.

MR. OLIVER RANDOLPH PARRY, in also seconding the resolution, said: I would like to say I think that is one of the most sensible resolutions which has been presented before the Society to-night.

COLONEL JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH, of Pennsylvania: It ought to be offered as an amendment to our Constitution.

MR. LIVINGSTON: I wish to find if it meets with the approval of this meeting, after which it will be proposed as an amendment.

MR. LIVINGSTON then offered the above as an amendment to Section VII of the Constitution, and the same having been duly seconded and voted upon, was unanimously adopted, and ordered referred to the State Societies for their action.

MR. PARRY: There was a motion referred to earlier in the evening, one or two things to be taken up at our next Triennial Meeting. Would it be a Triennial Meeting if it comes in two years?

The GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT: It would be the next regular meeting; what action would you suggest

MR. PARRY: I suggest that it be at the next regular meeting.

The Committee on Nominations then made a report as follows:

“In view of Mr. Wetmore’s resignation and the death of Mr. Cadle, your Committee has had a delicate task, but, having carefully considered the situation, they beg to report that in their opinion the best interests of the Society will be conserved by electing those named herein. Your Committee has endeavored, while carefully considering the reasonable claims of the largest State Societies to be represented among the general officers, to place in nomination men worthy of the support of the Society.

For General President, JAMES MORTIMER MONTGOMERY, of New York.

For General Vice-President, RICHARD MCCALL CADWALADER, of Pennsylvania.

For Second General Vice-President, WALTER GILMAN PAGE, of Massachusetts.

For General Secretary, WILLIAM LIBBEY, of New Jersey.

For Assistant General Secretary, WILLIAM HALL HARRIS, JR., of Maryland.

For General Treasurer, JAMES A. SAMPLE, of the District of Columbia.

For Assistant General Treasurer, RALPH ISHAM, of Illinois.

For General Chaplain, RT. REV. BISHOP TUTTLE, of Missouri.

For General Registrar, GEORGE ELTWEEED POMEROY, of Ohio.

For General Historian, HOLDRIDGE O. COLLINS, of California.

ROBERT OLYPHANT,
GEORGE CUTHBERT GILLESPIE,
GREEN CLAY GOODLOE,
CHARLES THAYER,
WILLIS M. DIXON,

Committee."

All of these nominations were received with applause. The General Vice-President then called Mr. Robert W. McBride, of Indiana, to the Chair.

Upon motion duly seconded the report of the Committee on Nominations was received.

Upon motion duly seconded the Secretary was directed to cast one ballot for the nominees; which, having been done, Mr. McBride, as Chairman, declared the nominees elected to the several offices.

Three cheers were then given for the General President elect.

Three cheers were then given for the other officers elected.

MR. JAMES MORTIMER MONTGOMERY: We appreciate and thank you for the distinguished honor you have conferred upon us, and we sincerely hope that we will fulfill the obligations of the offices to your satisfaction.

(Applause.)

MR. MARSHALL DELANCEY HAYWOOD, of North Carolina: It seems to me that the organization of new State Societies is not given proper attention by this General Society. If blanks were printed with the name of the State left vacant, to be filled in with a rubber stamp, I feel that it would be useful. I would like to move that the General Secretary be instructed to have such blanks printed.

Said motion having been duly seconded was adopted.

Upon motion duly seconded, a recess was taken until Saturday evening, April 18th, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

EXERCISES AT FORT MONROE

Upon the return of the party from Cape Henry to Fort Monroe the Society proceeded in a body to the great drill ground in this historic fortress and witnessed a review of the troops stationed within its walls.

At the close of the review, while the Artillery Corps was still at attention, in response to the request of the General President, Judge Clearwater, of the New York Society, addressed the commandant of the Fort as follows:

“Colonel Haynes, and Officers and Men of the Coast Artillery:

It is a pleasure and an honor for the patriotic organization which I represent to present to your command this token of appreciation of the military excellence and skill shown by them and you in the handling of the big guns of our Coast Defense.

To us the event is important and impressive because the place where you have proved your dexterity is near Yorktown, where Lord Cornwallis surrendered his sword to Washington, and the War of the Revolution came to an end; and that we are within the Fort commanding the waters where at the outset of the war between the States, the Monitor destroyed the Merrimac and established the supremacy of the Union Navy.

Important too, because the Secretary of War on a day notable for the momentary possibility of a clash between the armed forces of this Republic and that of Mexico, has directed a drill which has demonstrated to this throng of people that the artillerymen of to-day are not one whit behind the artillerymen whose efficiency in all American wars has won the admiration of the world.

Impressive because of the presence with us of the Ambassador of that fair land of France which, over a century and a quarter ago, sent to aid the Colonies in their struggle for independence the gallant Lafayette, Rochambeau and De Grasse, to whose heroic services we paid a loving tribute on our visit to the battlefield of Yorktown.

The fibre of the American people is the same now as when Cornwallis surrendered to Washington, and Hamilton, preparing the articles of the surrender of the British forces wrote into them: 'The Liberty and Sovereignty and Independence absolute and unlimited of the United States, as well in matters of government as of commerce, shall forever be maintained.'

Pregnant words, emphasized by conditions which at any hour vividly may be called to the memory of every American.

Whatever the outcome of the negotiations between the United States and Mexico, during every hour of every day, and from now on to the end of time, the inviolability of our Coast, the protection of our commerce and our property, the lives and the fortunes of our citizens largely will depend upon the valor and skill of the artillerymen behind the big guns of the Coast Defense.

Thus it is, Sir, that we give this trophy to your comrades in arms and to you. Take it and take with it the assurance of our admiration, of our unlimited confidence in your loyalty and your courage, and regard it as the gift of the descendants of patriotic ancestors to patriots upon whom America relies to guard its shores against invading foes."

The Trophy which had been voted by the Society to the Coast Artillery was then presented to Captain Gray, whose Company had been the successful competitors for it in the first annual competition for efficiency in Coast Artillery work thus established.

ADDRESSES

AT THE

Banquet of the General Society

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION
HELD AT THE HOTEL CHAMBERLIN,
OLD POINT COMFORT, VIRGINIA

On Saturday Evening, April 18th, 1914

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT said: I will ask the Reverend Frank Landon Humphreys to say grace.

Dr. Humphreys then offered prayer as follows:

“Almighty God, from whom all good things do come, we thank Thee for the blessings of human fellowship. Sanctify to us this breaking of friendly bread, that we may go forth inspired to all good works for our own fellowmen, our Country and our God. Amen.”

The GENERAL PRESIDENT then said: “Sons of the Revolution, and our Guests, we welcome you to this, the Eighth Triennial Banquet of the General Society.

There is one regret, which, I am sure, we all share alike, the absence of Mr. Wetmore.

On other occasions we have been delighted with his words of welcome. We shall miss them this evening. We shall miss his grace and dignity as a Presiding Officer, and his happy introductions of Guests and Speakers.

We have a letter from Mr. Wetmore which I will ask the General Secretary to read to you.”

BRETHREN OF THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION:

To my great sorrow, ill health has made it impossible for me to attend our triennial meeting in person, so that I can only take this means of sending you my greeting, and expressing my love for our Society.

In the present state of affairs and among the multitude of organized associations in the country, I know of none more needed or charged with a more sacred duty than our own. Our fathers of the Revolution not only won our liberty, but, for the preservation of that liberty, they founded the best system of free representative government that, thus far, the world has ever seen—a system that secures justice for all and protects all, high and low alike, from the encroachments of unlicensed power whether on the part of the few or of the many. Upon us, their sons, has fallen the duty of saving that government from destruction either by counter-revolution or from slow decay. And we are striving to do it; by seeking the influence of that silent power upon which it has been found all governments finally depend—the power of public opinion. To that we appeal, by the memories of our past, (and the nation that has forgotten its past is confronting a future of unforgettable calamity) by our experience in national affairs that teaches us that the path of right is the only path of safety, and by our pride in our country that makes its honor as dear to us as our own. These are the all important tasks before us and their performance calls for the same constancy that our ancestors displayed in bringing to a successful end their own imperial labors. And what we have done and are now doing shows that we shall not be found wanting.

Fraunces Tavern was the scene of that impressive and pathetic parting when, with their cheeks wet with men's rare tears, Washington and his Generals bade each other farewell. To-day, not only in that room, but in each of the meeting rooms of our Society the wide country over, the sons of those who then parted, meet, NOT to part but once again to work together for the same sacred cause, and shoulder to shoulder, hand to hand and heart to heart, we fall in and move forward with hopes as bright as the stars in the sky and a faith as deep, as serene and as abiding as the blue field in which they shine.

Fraternally yours,

EDMUND WETMORE.

Three cheers were given for Mr. Wetmore.

The orchestra then played Auld Lang Syne.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT: We will drink Mr. Wetmore's health;

and it would be courteous were we to send him a message expressing our sympathy and regret before we separate to-night, and I would ask Mr. Robert Olyphant, of the New York Society to prepare that message.

The message prepared by Mr. Olyphant was as follows:

EDMUND WETMORE,
125 East 57th St.,
New York City.

The Delegates to the triennial convention and their guests assembled at the banquet at Old Point Comfort send you their affectionate greetings and have directed me to express their heartfelt regrets that you have felt constrained to give up the General Presidency. They wish you a speedy restoration to health, with many years of strength and happiness yet in store for you.

ROBERT OLYPHANT,
Committee.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT then said: There is no more fitting place for the Sons of the Revolution to meet than on Virginia soil. Here at Yorktown occurred the closing scene of our struggle for liberty. The Yorktown campaign, (and I am happy to say the best account of it that has been written was by one of our own members, Prof. H. P. Johnston) involved the Revolution operations both by sea and land.

Here the British and Hessians, under their ablest generals, succumbed to the Americans and French under their ablest generals. The records show that every one of the thirteen original States took part in that action.

We have met here to-night to renew our obligations to these men, and our faith in a still greater future for our country.

“We have a letter here which I am quite sure will interest you.”

TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY SONS OF THE REVOLUTION,
GENTLEMEN:

At its Triennial Meeting held in Washington on April 19th, 1902, The Society Sons of the Revolution presented to my father, the late

Honorable John Lee Carroll, a Memorial Bowl as a token of appreciation of his services as its General President.

This gift to which all the State Societies contributed was always regarded by my father as one of the most gratifying tributes paid to him during his long career, and although I prize it accordingly, I feel that I should only be carrying out his wishes in returning it to the Society in which he was so deeply interested.

I therefore now present this Bowl to the General Society Sons of the Revolution to be placed in Fraunces Tavern where it may be preserved and shown as a lasting evidence of the patriotism and high sentiments which inspired its presentation to him.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) PHILIP A. CARROLL

New York, April 15th 1914

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT said: "I will ask the Rev. Dr. Humphreys to accept this Bowl in behalf of the General Society." (Applause).

REVEREND DOCTOR HUMPHREYS: Mr. General President and your Excellency, honored guests, ladies and gentlemen: It is my very pleasant duty to express as briefly as possible your feelings in receiving this bowl. On behalf of the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution we accept this, with hearts full of gratitude for the loyal self-sacrifice that must have inspired Mr. Philip Carroll to have in mind to present to the General Society this so-cherished a heritage, this testimonial, which proved to his father the respect and love and esteem of this General Society.

This, I take it, is a punch bowl. As a punch bowl it stands for fellowship, whether filled with the good old brew of our great-grandfathers that inspired them to doughty deeds of 140 years ago, or whether filled with the grape juice of modern diplomacy. (Laughter and applause). The fact remains the same that the fibre of the American character is such that, inspired either by Medford rum or grape juice the result is the same, (applause) victory for liberty in the great American cause.



To
The General Society Sons of the Revolution,
Baltimore.

At its Triennial Meeting
held in Washington on April 19th
1902, The Society Sons of the
Revolution presented to my
father, the late Honorable
John Lee Carroll, a Memorial



Bowl as a token of appreciation
of his services as its General
President.

This gift to which all
the State Societies contributed
was always regarded by
my father as one of the
most gratifying tributes
paid to him during his
long career, and although
I prize it accordingly, I
feel that I should only be
carrying out his wishes
in returning it to the Society

in which he was so deeply
interested.

I therefore now present
this Bowl to the General Society,
Sons of the Revolution to be
placed in Frances Tavern
where it may be preserved
and shown as a lasting evidence
of the patriotism and high
sentiments which inspired its
presentation to him.

Respectfully yours
Philip A Carroll

New York, April 15th 1914



While we need no memorial to keep ever green in our hearts the memory of John Lee Carroll (applause), while we need no graven bronze nor token of silver or gold, as a memorial to those of us who knew and loved him, it is appropriate that this symbol of fellowship should bring to us again those gracious charms of mind and heart that endeared him to us all. It is fitting, therefore, that we receive this gift and place it in Fraunces Tavern, to be there forever preserved amid those cherished and hallowed associations, to show forth our appreciation of John Lee Carroll (applause).

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT said: In accordance with our custom, we will drink a silent toast to the memory of Washington.

The entire company arose and drank the toast to Washington, after which "The Star Spangled Banner" was sung.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT said: Had it not been for France and the French people our struggle would have long continued.

We never cease to express our gratitude.

It is a distinguished honor to again have with us, as our friend and guest, the French Ambassador, and we have an added honor and pleasure in the gracious presence of Madame Jusserand.

Monsieur Jusserand is a Frenchman, but his better half is an American, so we can claim him.

Gentlemen, I will ask you to drink to the health of Madame and Monsieur Jusserand.

Music—The Marseillaise.

"The French Ambassador will now have your attention."

AMBASSADOR JUSSERAND: Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen: I have always had from the first a very great admiration for the Society of the Sons of the Revolution; one more cause for that feeling has been added to others, of late years; that is, the patience, the persistence with which they continue not to be tired of meeting and hearing the French Ambassador, and always the same French Ambassador, (applause) an Ambassador who changes physically as years pass but

is always the same man. And I must say that, so far as I am concerned, when another Ambassador represents France and addresses you—well, I shall be sorry. (Applause.)

But I have other reasons less personal. What I admire, and what has made me your friend from the first, is not only the things which we cherish in common—the actual deeds of ancestors, but also the general trend of your society; it attaches great importance to sentiment. And what is sentiment? Of course, sheer strength, abundance of money and other material things are to be reckoned with; but if you will reflect you will find that in most cases and at all events in every case when the result has been a happy and noble one, the leading and decisive force has been sentiment. Your Society is founded on sentiment. It is sure to prosper and to do good work.

I have seen you many times busy with meritorious works, and, among other occasions, on one which touched me more than any, because it was such a delicate tribute to my nation; that was when we met at Annapolis, and you did that unique thing: after having considered, that the leaders, the chiefs, the famous men of Independence times had, most of them been honored, you thought, we must do something for the plain people, for the private soldier, the mere sailor; and you raised near your Naval School that beautiful monument where Memory, which represents America, which represents your Society, is shown laying a wreath of laurel on two nameless tombs with the inscriptions: "Here lies a soldier of France", "Here lies a sailor of France." In the background is seen a French army passing as in a dream, but a dream which your devotion has made for us and our children's children a constant reality. (Applause.)

Once more this morning, we visited Yorktown, and a host of souvenirs came to our minds when we saw that spot, none more sacred in this land, where the fate of a great nation, was decided; and in our thoughts we went back to the period of awful doubt, when your future was uncertain and neither Washington nor Rochambeau, nor any one else felt secure as to what the issue would be. There was in your war a period of especially grave anxiety, the year 1780, when Cornwallis was in Virginia, and the English held New York and held the sea, and it looked as if their plan which consisted in reconquering the colonies from the south northward would succeed. Both Washington

and Rochambeau were convinced that nothing decisive would be attempted unless we were, temporarily at least, masters of the sea. And that was very difficult to obtain, because the English are very good sailors, they ever were and they continue to be, we are glad that they are so, but on that occasion we were not. (Applause and laughter.) Rochambeau, when he left for America had taken some notes which still exist and are to be seen in his original writing, in the Library of Congress; and one of them reads: "Nothing without naval supremacy." In doubt as to the future, he sent his son to France to remonstrate, asking for more ships, more money and more troops; and Washington sent Henry Lawrence saying: "This is our last chance, our country is about exhausted, our force is nearly spent, the cause nearly lost. If France delays a timely and powerful aid in this critical posture of our affairs, it will avail us nothing should she attempt it hereafter."

Then, in May, 1781, there came to Rochambeau a message saying: It is impossible to send you troops, but a new fleet is being sent. (Applause.) That fleet goes to the West Indies and at a fixed date it must meet the Spanish fleet; the one to command it is Admiral Comte De Grasse.

It was impossible to play the game that had to be played with anything like certitude, because in those days there was no telegraph, no wireless, no steam, and no one knew whether De Grasse would come here, since he might hesitate, lest contrary winds might prevent him from being at a fixed date in the West Indies.

To him appealing letters were sent by Washington, by the French Minister, Chevalier de la Luzerne, by Rochambeau, the latter was very pressing: This country is beseeching you. Her fate is in your hands. We are nearly crushed. The cause may be saved if it pleases Comte De Grasse.

The American and the French armies started from the north, not knowing what to count upon; they stopped some time before New York, just long enough to lead Sir Henry Clinton astray and make him believe, and it was easy to make him believe, that it was not possible that anybody could think of anything else but himself. (Laughter.) And when they made a stand before New York Clinton thought, it is

me, they are aiming at, they want to fight me. Then the leaders changed their course, moved back north, and with utmost rapidity ran down south, and soon it was too late for Clinton to try and overtake them. They passed Philadelphia and continued southward. A grand dinner was given in Philadelphia to the officers of the army by my predecessor la Luzerne: "We were scarcely seated, says Abbé Robin, one of the chaplains of the French troops, when a courier was introduced. An anxious silence reigns among the guests; all eyes are fixed on the Chevalier de la Luzerne; people try to guess what the news can be." In the midst of suspense the minister makes it known: "Thirty-six ships of the line, under command of Comte De Grasse, are in Chesapeake Bay, and three thousand men have been landed and have established communications with the Marquis de Lafayette."

The joy was so great that it soon spread outside; the streets were full of joyful acclamations; people stood on improvised platforms delivering mock funeral orations on the Earl of Cornwallis, which was perhaps a little early. (Laughter.) It so happened that De Grasse had done exactly what he had been asked to do. He had brought not only his whole fleet, but all the ships of ours which he had found in our Isles, some of which having long remained away needed repairs and had been ordered back to France. These orders were disregarded; there are cases when it must be so, and then the governments who have so prescribed, approve afterward, if they are nice. He had much trouble in securing the money wanted and he offered to mortgage his own castle in France, the Castle of Tilly, but no merchant would take that, they thought it was too risky and they had never seen the castle. But thanks to the Spanish Governor of Cuba, he could secure what was wanted. He had also with him 3,000 regulars under the orders of Saint Simon. While on their way south Washington and Rochambeau heard that De Grasse had left the Chesapeake, and then there was a great doubt and painful anxiety. Had he left for good? Had he sought to return to the West Indies? Not at all. He had done in good time a very plucky thing. Informed by signals that the English fleet of Graves and Hood was in search of him and coming south, he had within three-quarters of an hour, managed to weigh anchor, not even stopping to take such of his officers and sailors who were on land, and he had gone out to fight the English. He fought them, and so dam-

aged their fleet that it went back to Clinton and New York, never to appear again before the end of the war. (Applause.)

On this, the famous English Colonel, Tarleton, wrote in his *History of the Campaign*: "The behaviour of Count De Grasse, in leaving the bay during the absence of some ships and a number of seamen, to engage Admiral Graves—is worthy of admiration—the superiority at sea proved the strength of the enemies of Great Britain, deranged the plans of her generals, disheartened the courage of her friends and finally confirmed the Independence of America."

All that De Grasse had done, in or near some of the places which we visited to-day, was the more meritorious and caused the greater applause, that sad misgivings as to the possibility of France's securing, at the needed moment, the mastery of the sea, had not been lacking. "What are we to expect will be the case," Washington had written to President Reed in the anxious hours of 1780, "if there should be another campaign—we ought not to deceive ourselves. The maritime resources of Great Britain are more substantial and real than those of France and Spain united. It is true France in a manner created a fleet in a very short space and this may mislead us in the judgment we form of her naval abilities—we should consider what was done by France, as a violent and unnatural effort of the Government which for want of sufficient foundations cannot continue to operate with proportionate effort."

With a generous enthusiasm worthy of his great mind Washington publicly proclaimed that the event far surpassed all expectation. "The honor of the surrender of York," he wrote to De Grasse, "belongs to your Excellency." To Congress he said: "I wish it was in my power to express to Congress how much I feel myself indebted to the Count De Grasse and the officers of the fleet under his command." Congress passed a resolution expressing to De Grasse "the thanks of the United States for his display of skill and bravery in attacking and defeating the British fleet off the Bay of Chesapeake."

After that day of triumph Fate, it is true, abandoned De Grasse. When he ceased to fight for you, he ceased to be fortunate. But when a man has had in his life the good chance and the merit to write the page of history that De Grasse has written, that is enough; and no

bad luck, no reverse, can erase his name nor prevent people who honor liberty, cool-headedness and courage, from gratefully remembering his name. (Applause.)

When the war was over, all those Frenchmen who had been here went back to France, persuaded that they had not fought in vain. In our coming we had two hopes, we wanted you to be free and to remain free as an example to the world, and we wanted you to be our friend. You became and you remained free and you have continued to be our friend; we bless our stars that we were so well inspired as to come at the appropriate moment and to be present at the birth of this mighty and noble nation of the United States. (Great applause.)

When I visit Yorktown, which I have done this morning for the second time, one thing strikes me, and that is that there are few spots in the world—there is none in America—where so much noble blood has been spilled, blood in your war of Independence, and blood in the war of Secession. The earthworks which were used by Washington, Rochambeau and Cornwallis were used again in that hard-fought contest which once more decided your fate, and again the stars, favorable to you, decided as they ought, that the United States would continue to be United. (Applause.) And when I see these fields where so much valor was displayed, and ideas so fruitful in their consequences for mankind at large won the day, contemplating that place and that grass, those trees, those earthworks, it occurs to me that it would be a pity if, not only the remembrance preserved in men's thoughts, but those works, themselves were ever destroyed. You are keepers of souvenirs. You have your Fraunces Tavern, which is one of the hallowed monuments of New York, one unique of its kind. But these grounds, too, are a sort of museum which would forever teach honor, courage, patriotism to Americans when they should go, in the proper spirit, to worship there the shades of the ancestors who lost their lives for their posterity's welfare. (Applause.) And my hope—it is the hope of a stranger, but the hope of a friend of yours—is that one day the Government will find it possible, or you will find it possible, to persuade the Government, to transform those grounds, which can not cost much, into a National Park, to be preserved as they are, forever. (Applause.) I can not help thinking it would be a great and useful thing to do and one worthy of your Society, which has so often shown that it knows the value of "sentiment."

I do not know for how long I shall have the honor to enjoy these occasions. Allow me to thank you for your kind reception year after year, and to assure you that you have in France many well-wishers but certainly none more hearty and sincere than the present Ambassador of France in the United States. (Great cheers and applause.)

The General President said, the General Secretary will read another letter.

The General Secretary said, "Gentlemen, this letter was received some time ago and I am sure it will interest you all."

"THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington.

March 5, 1914.

MY DEAR LIBBEY:

I am sure that I am speaking for Mrs. Wilson and my daughters as well as for myself when I thank you very warmly for your letter urging that Mrs. Wilson and the young ladies go down the river on the expedition planned by the Sons of the Revolution for the third week in April. Since I talked to you about the matter, I have had so much experience in these things that I know perfectly well now that it is not going to be possible for me to go, and I do not think the ladies would like to go without me. It would be only misleading you if I were to express the hope that I might find it possible at the time. I know that I shall not. Every day convinces me of the wisdom of the course I have pursued of denying myself pleasures of this sort and sticking to the official work of the day.

I am mighty sorry. What you are offering us is a great pleasure and I am very much complimented that the Society should desire it, but I am sure you know me well enough to know I am declining only because I must.

Cordially and faithfully yours,

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.

PROF. WILLIAM LIBBEY,
Princeton, New Jersey."

The General President said: Virginia has given us Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and now in Woodrow Wilson she reaffirms her right to be called the mother of Presidents.

The Honorable Secretary of War, Judge Garrison, of New Jersey, had expected to respond to the next toast, but only last evening he telephoned that it would be impossible for him to leave Washington at this time. We were in despair. But a friend in need is a friend indeed. Mr. James M. Beck, at the last moment, has very kindly consented to take Judge Garrison's place, and will now address you.

Mr. BECK said:

Mr. General President, your Excellency, Sons of the Revolution, and ladies:

As the Chairman has so graciously said, I am somewhat the victim of a conspiracy to-night. I came to this delightful Triennial gathering with nothing so remote from my thoughts as an attempt to make a speech; but after we were disappointed in this dinner in having what is called in the language of the athletic field, a "garrison finish" (laughter), it was suggested, as a result of a conspiracy between Professor Libbey and the General President, that if I could not in any sense replace, I could succeed the Secretary of War, and I accepted somewhat in the submissive spirit of the converted sinner who arose in the meeting house, and said:

"I am now the Lord's servant. I want to do His will. I want to do anything He asks me; provided it is honorable." (Laughter.)

Lest I should seem in my jocose spirit to seriously charge anything unpleasant upon the worthy, but in this case misguided General President and Secretary of the Society, by that offensive and suggestive word, "conspiracy"—for, in the last twenty years we have had so many conspiracies that contemporary politics suggests something of a Bowery melodrama—perhaps I should recall an incident that happened at a great dinner in London, at which Chauncey M. Depew and Horace Porter were present and of which Mr. Max O'Rell tells so delightfully in his "Jonathan and his Continent." These two distinguished orators were to speak and after General Porter had made a very brilliant speech, Chauncey Depew arose and said: "My Lords and gentlemen: I have been the victim of a base act of treachery. I had prepared with

a great deal of care an elaborate impromptu speech which I was about to make on this occasion, but unfortunately I happened to occupy an adjoining stateroom to that of General Porter on our journey over, and to my horror my brilliant speech which I so faithfully recited before my mirror in my stateroom is the very speech which General Porter has just made amid your enthusiastic plaudits." (Applause.) There was a dead silence, then Depew heard one English lord turn to another and say, "It was not the act of a gentleman." (Laughter and applause.)

That reminds me of one other story having a somewhat similar purport, which I heard that most genial and delightful of after-dinner speakers of this generation, Mr. Joseph H. Choate, tell. He said he was at a very notable dinner in London. In the course of dinner some one said, "Mr. Ambassador, I think you paid your wife the most beautiful compliment that a man ever paid a woman." With that a number of people said, "What was it?" Choate said, "I almost hesitate to repeat it, it has been so often quoted, but somebody asked me if I had not been Mr. Choate, who I would rather have been, and I answered, Mrs. Choate's second husband." There was a dead pause and then Mr. Choate said he heard an English lady turn to another and say, "I would understand the point so much better if I only knew who Mrs. Choate's second husband was." (Laughter.)

If his Excellency will pardon me, I will venture one other story that amused me some time ago, and connecting the names of Lady Blessington, who was an extraordinarily witty Irish lady, and Napoleon III. It seems that when Napoleon III was a political exile he had been the beneficiary of Lady Blessington's bounty in the way of financial aid and encouragement, but alas, when he became, first president and later, emperor, he rather forgot her kindness and Lady Blessington resented it. On one occasion she went to Paris and attended a reception at the Tuilleries, and as his eye passed down the line and met that of Lady Blessington, he said, "Ah, Lady Blessington, do you expect to stay long in Paris?" And she sarcastically replied: "Not very long; and you, Sire?" (Laughter.)

We have listened with very great pleasure and delight to the eloquent address of the French Ambassador, and as we spent the morning on the historic field of Yorktown, it did not require even his eloquence (although it was a delightful reminder of it) to suggest to us the im-

measurable debt that our country owes to that fair land, of which he is, so happily for our pleasure and satisfaction, the chosen Ambassador. (Applause.)

May I add, your Excellency, that when you were good enough to say that when your tenure was ended—and may the day be far distant—that you would be sorry; the American people, who have grown to esteem and honor you, will experience an even greater regret. (Applause.)

We have heard of the inestimable debt which this country owes to France in that culminating chapter of the epic of our history, and we have been very properly reminded of the fact that without De Grasse and without the aid of that sea power which our own Captain Mahan has shown to be of such potency in the mastery of a nation, that Yorktown might not have been possible. In fact, the Ambassador suggested to me a new theory of Yorktown, and that was, that the British, who fought with very great valor against the combined forces of America and France, possibly at the crucial moment, may have seen on the grassy field of Yorktown the sign so common in our public places, "Keep off De Grasse" (applause), and as they could not keep off De Grasse, they respected the ordinances of Yorktown and surrendered. (Laughter.)

However, joking apart, he has emphasized that factor in the great triumph and it is a lesson which the American people ought to be not only prompt to recognize but in the fullest possible way. But, after all, he has told us but of French aid in the closing chapter of our great epic, and perhaps it is well, also, to remember how that same France was even greater and more indispensable (if a thing can be more indispensable) than it was even in the crowning triumph at Yorktown. I do not think in this day of our national grandeur and power among the nations of the world that we Americans appreciate what an act of supreme audacity the American Revolution was. It was not that we did not have the men. I remember three years ago, when I had the honor of speaking with some preparation before the Triennial gathering of the Sons of the Revolution, that I referred to a fact that seemed to be most surprising, that within one week of the first shot fired by the embattled farmers of Lexington, 16,000 minute-men had gathered at the gates of Boston. And when I was privileged to see to-day the parade

upon the military reservation at Fortress Monroe, and watched the evolution of a small fraction of 16,000, it was a matter of surprise to me that in those days of slow communication and transmission of intelligence, that before that first Sunday that succeeded the battle of Lexington, that 16,000 minute-men were surrounding the army of General Gage. It was not merely a question of men, however, for of what possible avail would even an army of 16,000 have been unless they had the wherewithal of any army, namely, arms and ammunition; and as to that, they were almost as destitute as men would be to-day in the most remote island of the West Indies or South Africa—far more so, as a matter of fact. At that time there was not a pound of powder apiece for those 16,000 men. Washington, in order to deceive his own followers into a sense of false security, had kegs filled with sand and labeled powder wheeled into camp. There was not a powder mill in the United States; with one or two exceptions there was not a manufactory of arms. It had not been the policy of the British Government to permit us to manufacture them, and the result was that we were a nation without a sea power sufficient to get to the source of supply; and yet, without arms and ammunition to wage a war for even six months. So fully was that terrible fact appreciated that Benjamin Franklin gravely said that if it was necessary the men of the Revolution could fight with bows and arrows, and although to these gentlemen on my left (indicating the army officers) that idea may seem as savoring of the wildest imagination, that men with bows and arrows, fighting as they would in primeval times, could face the sturdy and trained grenadiers of the British army, yet Franklin thought that the ultimate result would be that like Zizka's Soldiers with scythes for spears our fathers would be soon reduced to the weapons of the primitive Indians, as for the great-hearted George Washington, the only possible thought that he had at the beginning of the struggle was that the men who love independence, would trek like the Boers in South Africa, across the Alleghanies and into the wilderness of the far west and would there find a liberty denied to them on the Atlantic Coast.

How then did it come that before our armies had exhausted their meagre supplies of powder and ball, that arms and ammunition were found sufficient to carry on a war of so many years' duration? Again it was France and her people, who gave us at first secretly and later openly the invaluable aid, and the chief factor in this indispensable aid

was a Frenchman, whose name is rarely found in our school books, little heard in patriotic orations, and yet his services to the cause of liberty should not be undervalued even with the notable contributions of De Grasse, Rochambeau and Lafayette. Of this man I shall briefly speak. If it had not been that a French watchmaker invented the escapement of a watch, the whole history of this country might have been entirely different. There lived in the eighteenth century a watchmaker whose name was Pierre Augustin Caron. He was a boy about twenty years of age and the nearest approach in his adventurous resourcefulness and versatility to D'Artagnan, the hero of Dumas' "Three Musketeers," of whom I know. When he was about twenty years of age he invented a very delicate escapement of a watch, and in a thoughtless moment disclosed it to some rival watchmaker, who at once announced it to the public and claimed it as his own. Young Caron, although living at a time when justice was bought and sold, addressed a communication to the Academy of Sciences of France, which was so wonderfully worded that like Byron, after he wrote "Childe Harold," he awoke and found himself famous. He found he had a career before him and knowing that the only path to social and political preferment lay through the Court of Versailles, he went there and gained an entrée by presenting a watch to the Marquise de Pompadour, and it was so small and delicate that she could wear it on her little finger. An accomplished musician, he taught the harp to the daughters of Louis XV, and thus steadily climbed the slippery ladder of preferment in that corrupt but most luxurious Court. When a Parisian banker named Duverney desired Louis XV to visit the military school, which I think still stands on the Champ de Mars, and appeal after appeal had been made in vain to the luxurious and indolent Monarch, Duverney appealed to Caron, who had taken the name of an obscure and possibly fictitious title by which he was afterwards known, Beaumarchais. The clever courtier so adroitly manipulated matters that the Princesses first visited Duverney's charity and at their instance, Louis XV made a royal call. The result was that Duverney took Caron, or Beaumarchais, into partnership and made his fortune in a few years, and when later Duverney died, his estate claimed that Beaumarchais was in debt to it, but he promptly produced a receipt which showed that the estate owed him a balance on an accounting. Thereupon the Duverney estate sued him, and he found himself arrayed against men of title, power and influence. He

was told that the only way to secure a hearing by the Judge assigned to hear the cause was to send a bribe to his wife. The result was that Caron sent one hundred louis to the wife, and fifteen for her secretary, together with a gold watch, and then awaited the decision. Unfortunately the decision was given against him, and he was thus adjudged guilty morally, if not technically, of a forgery. The one hundred louis and the watch were returned, but the fifteen were retained.

An ordinary man in a time like that, when a single *lettre de cachet* could consign a man to the Bastille, would have said it was idle to ask for justice. But thus commences a controversy which in the judgment of competent historians played as important a part in the precipitation of the French Revolution, as the letters of Junius were potential in the development of English liberty. Beaumarchais defended himself in pointed arguments, called memorials, in which he put the very Court on trial, by impeaching its integrity, not by showing himself blameless, but by indicating how he had been solicited to give a bribe, how he had made the bribe after the custom of the times, with the only result that instead of getting the decision he had gotten neither the decision nor the amount of his bribe back. This audacious defence at once made him the most popular man in France. As Napoleon said afterwards, "the memorials of Beaumarchais were the French Revolution in action." A man so adroit as that was found too valuable to the Secret Service of the French Government, to be wasted in the Bastille and as a result, when the *Memoirs of Madame du Barry* were published in England, Louis XV sent Beaumarchais to get those *Memoirs*. He succeeded in doing it, but on his return found that the Monarch had just died, and the ill-fated Louis XVI had ascended the throne.

Next we find him as a secret agent of the King in Amsterdam, whither he was sent to suppress a libel upon Marie Antoinette. He reached Amsterdam, made his bargain with the publisher, and apparently received all copies of the offensive pamphlet and was just returning to Paris, when he learned that the rascally publisher with one copy and Beaumarchais' money in his pocket had fled to Germany, presumably to republish the offending pamphlet. Beaumarchais caught up with him on the outskirts of Nuremberg, threw him from his horse, tore the last copy from his possession and triumphantly made his way on to the Court of Marie Antoinette's mother, Maria Therese, where that ruler, disbelieving his story, threw him into prison. After a month's

imprisonment, the matter was explained and he found himself back in Paris.

But why these details about a high-class policy spy? It was more due to Beaumarchais than to any other man that we received the French aid at a time when we most needed it, and without which in all human possibility the Revolution would have come to an end by sheer lack of ammunition within twelve months of Lexington. Early in September, 1775, he had gone to London on another secret mission, which was to get from the well-known character, the Chevalier D'Eon, certain documents which the French Court wanted. There he was thrown into communication with John Wilkes, the radical Lord Mayor of London, and Arthur Lee, and there he learned of the struggle of the colonies and for the first time formed the idea that that was France's opportunity, not only to aid a struggling nation, but also immeasurably to aid itself. At that time there were four Cabinet officers of Louis XVI, the Count de Vergennes, Turgot, the Chancellor Maurepas and Malesherbes; and of the four, three of them were utterly opposed to any intervention on the part of France in our cause—not because there was not among the great number of French people any lack of sympathy with us, but naturally because an absolute monarchy could least sympathize with the republican ideas and the spirit of armies in revolt against constituted authority, but also and far more because France was then tottering on the abyss of bankruptcy and was in no condition financially to challenge an open war with her great rival, England. The result was that three of the Cabinet of Louis XVI, especially Turgot, were opposed as they showed in formal memoranda submitted to Louis XVI to any intervention whatever. Theirs was a policy of absolute neutrality. Beaumarchais came back to France, and securing an entrée to the King's private study, submitted a memorial, in which he gave his reasons, some rather trivial and others remarkably sagacious, why France should come to the aid of America, not openly but in a secret way that he suggested. He won over the Count de Vergennes to this plan and when we number the friends of France to America we should not only think of De Grasse, Rochambeau and Lafayette, but also of that great foreign minister of France, Vergennes, a civilian, who was the true friend of America through that crisis; to whom, more than probably to any other, we owe the immeasurable aid that France gave us in that great campaign of 1777.

At all events, Beaumarchais secured the approval of Vergennes to his plan, which was that France should not intervene openly, but secretly; that Beaumarchais should be given a secret subsidy with which he should set up a fictitious commercial house, to be called Roderique Hortalez et Compagnie, and under the cover of that commercial house he should sell to the United States the arms and ammunition of which the colonists were in such sore need. As a result of that plan, in that fateful year 1777 Beaumarchais, having received his first million from the French Government in June, 1776, commenced this fictitious business house and made ten shipments of arms and ammunition to America and before the end of 1777, before Franklin had ever put a foot upon French soil, before there was a suggestion of an open alliance with France, which, as you know, only followed the battle of Saratoga, this remarkable personality, Beaumarchais, had sent to Washington an equipment for an army of 25,000 men. (Applause.)

The marvel of it was that a man who was doing that stupendous service was also imitating the career of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, of writing two of the wittiest plays in French literature, *Le Barbier de Seville* and *Le Mariage de Figaro*, and it would be interesting to deal with that first performance of *Le Mariage de Figaro* after three or four years of adverse censorship, which made history as such events rarely do; the crowds rushed into the theatre, and the extraordinary reception which it received were most important developments in the progress of the French Revolution, but that would be far too long a story.

Beaumarchais had undoubtedly agreed to ship the arms and ammunition against shipments of tobacco and rice, and he fully expected to receive such payment. He was rather surprised a year later when the Continental Congress, acting very largely upon the misinformation of that wretched marplot, Arthur Lee, simply refused to pay anything at all, and Beaumarchais, who had enlisted a great deal of private capital, as well as public subsidies, suddenly found himself embarrassed with financial obligations which he could not possibly meet. However, after continued negotiations, this Government did recognize his claim to the extent of 2,800,000 francs, as against over three million, six hundred thousand francs, which he claimed, but was not paid. When France, after the open alliance, following Saratoga, agreed to lend us

further money, the French Government, in the preamble to the contract, formally recited that it had given us as a free gift three million louis. Of these our Government and commissioners fully knew of two, but the third million we did not know of. Thus arose a most interesting controversy between France and the United States which lasted for nearly fifty years and was not much to the credit of either nation, as to what is called "the lost million."

If you want to read a fascinating diplomatic story, read the records of this one. Indeed the very last quarrel that ever took place between the country represented by his Excellency and ours took place incidentally on the subject of the lost million; because, after the war was over and after Beaumarchais had died without receiving hardly any return for the immense advances he had made to America, after writing a most pathetic appeal to our Government, stating his losses on our account and asking us to make reparation to his child. France took up and preferred against us the claim of Beaumarchais' heirs. We in turn fruitlessly urged against France the claims on behalf of our citizens known as the French Spoliation Claims.

Our refusal to pay Beaumarchais was due to this mystery of the lost million, owing to the ignorance of our country as to whether the million which had been given June 14, 1776 to Beaumarchais by Louis XVI. was a gift or simply an advancement to Beaumarchais as his own agent.

In 1835, matters were brought to a crisis in a manner that threatened a possible conflict between France and the United States—and then—and let us never forget it in this hour of joy and mutual felicitation between this noble Republic of the Eastern Hemisphere and this great Republic of ours—let us never forget that when France and the United States were on the verge of war in 1835, when France had threatened to send a fleet to make a demonstration against our Atlantic ports, and Andrew Jackson replied by sending to Congress a recommendation to appropriate money for the national defense the good friend of both Governments was the Government of England that intervened and tendered to France and to the United States its good offices and did it in the manner of which it is said, "Blessed are the peacemakers," because, as a result the two quarreling nations honorably adjusted their differences and clasped hands in honest

friendship, and your Excellency, let us pray that they may remain clasped forever. (Applause).

It is well that the Sons of the Revolution are not forgetful in these Triennial gatherings of our brave and chivalrous allies. I hope we will always have his Excellency, the French Ambassador—I hope it will be the present Ambassador—but in any event the Ambassador in our midst to remind us that while we were brave, and had that spirit of liberty which can seemingly accomplish the impossible, yet after all, the hand that was stretched across the seas, without which possibly our great epic might have been very different, the hand that was given to us in the warmest friendship and in the most ardent love of liberty, was that of the great, splendid, generous nation, which our guest of honor the Ambassador so worthily represents. (Applause.)

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT then said: In connection with the next toast to the Army and Navy, I wish to express to you, Colonel Haynes, and to the officers and men of the Coast Artillery our sincere thanks for the courtesies of to-day.

We will drink a toast to the Army and Navy and Coast Artillery.
Music—Columbia.

COLONEL HAYNES: Mr. General President, your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen.

In replying to the toast to the Army and the Navy, I want to commence with an expression of my great admiration and love for the gallant sailors of France who made the victory of Yorktown possible, as well as my splendid brothers in arms, who are at this moment upon the high seas carrying out the orders of the Commander-in-Chief. (Applause.) As to the Army, I will simply try to say how grateful we are to you for the courtesy and kindness that you have shown us to-day. We would indeed be ingrates did we not feel a deep sense of gratitude for and appreciation of your generous act in presenting a token which is an expression of your interest in and affection for those of us who are spending our lives in the military service of our country. I take it that it would be sheer presumption on the part of that portion of the army which is garrisoned at this station, did we not realize the fact that your generous gift was intended as an expression of interest for the Army as a whole. At the same time, we are human

enough to be glad that we, at this station, are so fortunate as to be the recipients of the concrete evidence of your interest. In behalf of the officers and men of this command I wish to thank you for your generosity. Those of us who have had the pleasure of sharing your hospitality this day desire to express our appreciation therefor.

It is my very pleasant duty and privilege to inform you that the members of this command, one and all, have responded in the most whole-souled manner to the tests that have been made with the approval of the Honorable Secretary of War to determine the particular company which should be deemed most worthy of receiving your generous gift. I desire also to welcome this Society to the Military Reservation of Fort Monroe and to congratulate you upon your selection of the locality as the place of holding your Triennial convention.

This tidewater section of Virginia is filled with historical associations and reminders of the glorious deeds of sacrifice and patriotism of your forefathers and of the brave men of our sister Republic, whose distinguished Ambassador is your honored guest to-night, the memory of whose deeds we all warmly cherish and which your Society strives to perpetuate and publish to the world.

It seems to me that the chief concern of the nation is the love of country and patriotism of her whole people, to the end that in time of need, in time of danger from a foreign enemy or domestic disorder, she may find a bulwark of strength in the devotion and loyalty of the people—the only guaranty of liberty.

Your Society is engaged in a splendid work in perpetuating and telling to the people of the present day the facts of our early struggles for liberty so that we of this day may be proud of our history and proud of our American citizenship. You are working in a field in which there can never be too many laborers. For your self-appointed task of loyalty you deserve and have the esteem and gratitude of your fellow countrymen. (Applause.)

The company then sang "America".

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT then said: I am sure you will all join me in thanks to Prof. Libbey, Mr. W. Hall Harris, Jr., the members

of our Committee, and Messrs. Lummis and Dos Passos, who are not on our committee, but who have served us so faithfully.

We all owe them so much for the pleasures of the past few days.

The hour is late, and we are supposed to be on the ship at 12 o'clock.

I would ask you to adjourn to the steamer "Southland" to continue the festivities there, as late as you please, and we will assemble at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, when we will have a short memorial service, in memory of our general officers who have passed away during the last two years, the late Hon. Garret Dorset Wall Vroom of New Jersey, and Henry Cadle of Missouri.

We will have a short service to-morrow at ten o'clock in the cabin of the steamer.

MEMORIAL MEETING.

The General President, convened the Society in the main cabin of the steamer "Southland," at ten o'clock A. M., on Sunday, April 19th.

One verse of "Nearer my God to Thee" was sung.

In opening the meeting the General President said:

In the pleasures of the past two days we have not been unmindful of those who helped to make possible this meeting, but who are no longer with us to enjoy it.

Since the last meeting, two of our former General Officers, General Vice-President Hon. Garret Dorset Wall Vroom, of New Jersey, and General Treasurer Henry Cadle, of Missouri, have passed away, and it seems fitting, on this Sunday morning, within view of the home of Washington, during the closing hours of our meeting, this opportunity should be given to our members to express their gratitude that we have had such men among us.

I will now ask the Rev. Thomas E. Green to conduct the meeting.

Dr. Green requested Rev. Henry Martyn Medary to offer prayer, who replied as follows:

Almighty God, with whom do live the spirits of those who depart

hence in the Lord, and with whom the souls of the faithful, after they are delivered from the burden of the flesh, are in joy and felicity; we give Thee hearty thanks for the good examples of all those Thy servants, who, having finished their course in faith, do now rest from their labors, and we beseech Thee that we, with all those who are departed in the true faith of Thy Holy Name, may have our perfect consummation and bliss, both in body and soul, in Thy eternal and everlasting glory, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

THE REVEREND THOMAS E. GREEN, of Illinois: I have come for just a moment this morning in connection with this memorial service to pay a tribute to the memory, not simply of one with whom I was so pleasantly associated for so many years on the official staff of this Society, but to one who for almost a quarter of a century was one of my dearest and best and most beloved friends—General Henry Cadle, of Bethany, Missouri, sometime Assistant General Treasurer of this Society.

It did not need, it seems to me, the finger of inspiration, but only a deep knowledge of human life, to teach the sacred penman the truth that paraphrased declares that: "Human society is builded of living stones." The poet laureate of England perhaps caught in a more complete fashion than any of our contemporary philosophers that truth when he said:

"I held it truth, with him who sings
To one clear harp in divers tones,
That men may rise on stepping-stones
Of their dead selves to higher things."

And if human society is merely the microcosm, and if the laws that govern the individual extend to what we call the civic conscience and the civic soul, it is equally true of the great law of evolution that the world marches on upon a pathway paved with the unselfish achievements of those who have given their lives for the service of men. All nature is vocal with the same great truth: "We read it in the budding blossoming beauty of this glorious springtime." This very day, itself an echo of the vernal festival of Easter emphasizes the strange but universal fact, that inevitably life comes out of death. The world has coined this universal truth into its proverbs, that

there is no excellence without toil, that there is no crown without the cross, that there is even no rose without a thorn, and that they who would endure in the memory of men must endure by losing their lives in order that they may save them. And this Society of ours is builded upon that philosophy. It is the memory of generation after generation, throwing itself down the ages to come, that becomes the inspiration for the great achievements and the noble deeds that are to fill the future with more glory and more splendor than has been attained in the past. In the midst of that great brotherhood, known to all ages and all climes, General Cadle was one who would be written down as loving his fellow man, and he lived in the light of that love.

There are just three things that I want to tell you about him. First of all, Henry Cadle was a patriot in the widest and truest sense of the word. Born of heroic stock and bred by patriotic Sires, there was in him that indomitable spirit that pulsed with every red drop of his blood that has taught men all through our history to be sorry that they have but one life to give for their country. If there was one thing that entered into his soul as with the point of steel, it was the perversion of patriotism into politics, it was the lowering of the high ideals for which this Society stands into that by which we are surrounded, alas, too much in the life of our day, that knows only the itching palm and the grasping fingers of personal aggrandizement.

He was eloquent in his devotion. He had learned that the highest influence of the human soul is that patriotism that overrides all the other passions of life. For patriotism is a wondrous thing. "It slumbers in the quiet hours of peace. Above it ebb and flow the tides of the other loyalties that for the moment, and rightly too, are all absorbing." Friendship, affection, filial devotion, conjugal love, all these are mighty absorbing forces in these lives of ours.

But when there comes the moment of a nation's deep distress, when her necessity clamors as with a thousand tongues, when trumpets blare, when drums beat forth their thunder, when the flag, mystic, holy emblem of a nation's soul waves forth its shining folds, then patriotism, man's loftiest love beneath the stars, wakens and sweeps before it all else of earth. It makes heroic the commonplace, it buries in its flood all doubts, all fears—it gives men courage to throw their lives into the vortex of danger, to hazard all in fearful combat, to die perchance—

but as they fall, with closing eyes, to breathe out their last breath in a cheer for the flag they have followed. True patriotism teaches men to die, as fervent patriotism teaches men and nations to live.

Henry Cadle dreamed of that future of which this country of ours is beginning to be cognizant, that future of a leadership not of ringing arms and of clamoring trumpets and thrilling drums, but the leadership of principle and of the guiding star of a real freedom and liberty for the sons of men; and on his lips there was constantly, as we talked together, the philosophy of those words which fell as if by inspiration from lips that never had spoken their like before:

“If, drunk with sight of power, we loose
Wild tongues that have not Thee in awe—
Such boasting as the Gentiles use
Or lesser breeds without the Law—
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!”

Henry Cadle was not only a patriot—he was an unselfish man. There was not in all of his makeup one single thought of self-seeking. He told me once what his favorite poem was, and I think it is a very good key to his character. He loved to recite it. I was sitting on his little porch in Bethany in the moonlight of one Southern summer’s evening, and as he rocked back and forth he repeated it in that sonorous voice that many of you have learned to love:

“I shot an arrow into the air,
It fell to earth, I knew not where;
For, so swiftly it flew, the sight
Could not follow it in its flight.

I breathed a song into the air,
It fell to earth, I knew not where;
For who has sight so keen and strong
That it can follow the flight of song?

Long, long afterward, in an oak
I found the arrow, still unbroke;
And the song, from beginning to end,
I found again in the heart of a friend.”

And then last of all, Henry Cadle was a gentleman—a word, perhaps, that we have dropped from the vocabulary of to-day in its real, ancient meaning—“a gentle man”—full of faith in the highest things, full of love in its broadest reach, full of devotion to principle. I saw him a few brief days before he died. I asked him something as to his physical condition and he waved it away as not worth answering. “Don’t worry,” he said, “the home is all in order.” And that was characteristic of Henry Cadle’s life. I can not better bring you the lesson of the truth for which he lived than in those words that I pray you may all write upon the palm of your hand:

“So live that when thy summons comes to join
The innumerable caravan that moves
To that mysterious realm, where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
Thou go not like the quarry-slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave,
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams!”

A Patriot; an Unselfish, Faithful Gentleman—may he rest in Peace.

The General Secretary said: I am sorry that it is only a few moments ago that I was asked to say a few words with regard to Judge Vroom, and I do not think I can do better than to read to you the minute adopted by the New Jersey Society with reference to the decease of our former General Vice-President.

Garret Dorset Wall Vroom, sometime General Vice-President of the General Society of Sons of the Revolution, was born in Trenton, New Jersey, December 17, 1843, and came of distinguished colonial ancestry. His father was the late Governor Peter Dumont Vroom, and his mother was a daughter of the late United States Senator Garret Dorset Wall. His distinguished father was United States Minister to Prussia from 1853 to 1857, residing in Berlin. During his ambassadorship, his children, including the subject of this memoir, attended school there and acquired the German language. Afterwards, at the Trenton Academy, he was prepared for Rutgers College, from which he graduated with the class of 1862. He was admitted to the bar in 1865 and

practiced his profession successfully in his native city. He was City Solicitor from 1866 to 1870, and from 1873 to 1876. In 1870 he was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas (District Attorney) of Mercer County, which office he resigned in 1873 on being appointed Reporter of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, an office which he held until his death. From 1881 to 1883 Mr. Vroom was Mayor of the City of Trenton and discharged his duties with conspicuous ability and success. He was also concerned in the issue of several revisions of the statutes of New Jersey under sanction of the legislature. In 1901 he was appointed a Judge of the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals, which office he held until 1913 when he resigned by reason of declining health. He was a member of the New Jersey Historical Society. Also of the Trenton Battle Monument Association, of which he was President. He was a prominent factor in the founding, and was for many years President, of the Society of Sons of the Revolution in the State of New Jersey. He also served as General Vice-President of the General Society.

Judge Vroom was an enthusiastic lover of literature and possessed one of the finest of private libraries, his taste running largely to biography and history.

With all of his prominence in politics, law and literature, his love of home and family was his predominant characteristic.

When Garret Dorset Wall Vroom departed this life, one of New Jersey's most prominent figures passed from public view.

Doctor Humphreys then offered prayer as follows:

Almighty and ever-living God, Who has declared that people happy whose God is the Lord, we most heartily thank Thee for all the goodness that Thou hast shown to us as a nation. We thank Thee for Thy servants, our fathers, devout, God-fearing men, whom Thou didst send to lay upon these western shores the foundation of a great Christian commonwealth. We thank Thee that in our struggle for national independence Thou didst raise up Washington and his officers and gavest them wisdom, courage and faith to lead their armies to victory. More especially we thank Thee for the inspiration that called into existence the Society of Sons of the Revolution to perpetuate the great memories of the past, and finally we thank Thee for the good examples and fellowship of our comrades, Henry Cadle and Garret

Dorset Wall Vroom. Give us grace, we humbly beseech Thee, that we may always prove ourselves a people mindful of Thy favor and glad to do Thy will. Bless our land with honest industry, sound learning and pure manners. Save us from violence, discord and confusion, from pride, arrogance and every evil way. Fashion into one happy people the multitudes brought hither from many kindred and many tongues, establish us in righteousness that exalteth a nation and keep us from sin that is a reproach to any people. And grant that we may be an instrument in Thy Hands in spreading the blessings of enlightened civilization and liberty throughout all the world; all of which we ask through Thy Son, Jesus Christ, Our Lord, Amen.

The blessing of God Almighty, Father, Son and the Holy Ghost be amongst you and remain with you always. Amen.

The General President said:

Following the beautiful prayer of Doctor Humphreys, I now declare this Triennial Meeting of the General Society closed, and I trust that we may meet again in two—not in three years.

We shall look to Mr. Livingston to see that it is two years.

Music—Home, Sweet Home.

Resolutions adopted by State Societies in memory of Mr. Cadle and Judge Vroom

NEW YORK.

March 24, 1914.

“William Libbey, Esq., General Secretary,
Princeton, N. J.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that at the meeting of the Board of Managers, held Monday, March 23rd, 1914, the following resolution was adopted:

‘It is with deep and sincere regret that the New York Society learns of the death of Judge Garret Dorset Wall Vroom, one-time General Vice-President of the General Society, an incorporator of the New Jersey Society, and for many years its president.

Judge Vroom will always be remembered with gratitude for his wise counsel and advice during the early days of the General Society, and the New York Society wishes to spread on its records this, their expression, and further, to request their Secretary to send a copy of this Resolution to the General Society, and the Society in the State of New Jersey.’

Yours very truly,

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE,
Secretary.”

MISSOURI.

“Resolution adopted by the Board of Managers of the St. Joseph Chapter of the Sons of the Revolution, May 28th, 1913.

WHEREAS, the Great Commander has summoned Henry Cadle, the dearly beloved secretary of our state organization of the Sons of the Revolution to go hence to his merited reward, thus severing the ties of human relationship so highly valued by all the association, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED: That in the death of our brother, the order has sustained a loss the extent of which can hardly be estimated, and which the lapse of time will only more clearly disclose. As long as faithfulness to duty shall constitute one of the truest exponents of human nobility, as long as loyalty to high purposes and principles, as evidenced in conduct and action, shall be considered as an adornment to human character, so long will the memory of our departed brother be an act of inspiration to all who knew him. His devotion to our order was the embodied spirit of the Revolution itself. His pride and activity in all that would advance its interest, proved his perfect consecration therein and thereto.

As one of the chief promoters and organizers of our Society in the State of Missouri, the general feeling of fraternity was most evident in his interest in, and solicitude for our highest good; and every member of the order in our State, most faithfully reciprocated in true filial spirit and affection, this kindly and fatherly care and watchfulness. But the loss of a man so true in all the relations of life, radiates beyond the membership of our Society. In him 'the elements were so combined' that to know him in any of life's activities, was to feel his genial and honest force, and convert a casual acquaintance into an ardent friend; and all who knew him, as he is laid to rest, will feel that a warmer heart is not left among the living.

RESOLVED: That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of our Chapter, that copies be sent to the relatives of our deceased friend and brother, to the General Society, the State Society, the local Chapters of the State and to the press at Bethany, Muscatine and St. Joseph.

ROSCOE MORROW BACHELLER, *President.*

WILLIAM LEWIS DICKERSON, *Secretary."*

NEW JERSEY.

HENRY CADLE.

"Henry Cadle, sometime Assistant General Treasurer of the General Society of Sons of the Revolution, was born in Muscatine, Iowa, December 25, 1851, and came of sturdy New England stock. He was the moving spirit in organizing the Missouri Society Sons of the Revolution, which, largely through his efforts, became third in point of membership in the country. He was organizer of the Society of Colonial

Wars in the State of Missouri. Mr. Cadle was a student, especially of American history, and was always ready and willing to share his wealth of knowledge with others, who derived both pleasure and profit from association with him. He was enthusiastically patriotic and, while not a hero worshiper, gave to great men their meed of praise. His speeches were interesting and instructive. His life has left a deep impress upon the patriotic societies, and is an inspiration to the surviving members to carry aloft their banners and cleave to the best traditions and ideals."

OHIO.

"Henry Cadle, born December 25th, 1851, and died May 28th, 1913.

For many years the Secretary of the Missouri Society, and at his death, the Assistant General Treasurer of the General Society. A member of the Society of Colonial Wars, and often an official. A valuable worker, a loyal friend, a noble citizen. His loss will be felt by all.

RESOLVED, that the Ohio Society of Sons of the Revolution regrets the passing of Henry Cadle, and it does hereby spread upon its Minutes, these Resolutions of regret.

RESOLVED FURTHER, that a copy of these Resolutions be sent to the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution and the Missouri Society of the Sons of the Revolution."

AMBASSADE DE FRANCE

A

WASHINGTON

Apr. 27. 1914

My dear President General,

If you thank us, what
shall I say? Only this,
that we never had a
better, more interesting
and more pleasant day,
nor ever enjoyed better
company.

We were deeply touched



by the charming attractions,
of which we were the
object, and by all we
saw and heard

The sons of the Revolu-
tion have become even
dearer to us than before.
May they ever prosper

To you especially,
my dear President General
we have a debt of gratitude.



hide. Be so good as to
accept an united thanks
and believe me

most sincerely yours

Jusserand



MEMBERS OF THE PARTY

Adams, Mr. & Mrs. Benjamin, Penna.
 Ayer, Mr. & Mrs. Charles Merrill, Mich.
 Bates, Lt.-Gen. John Coalter, Mo.
 Beck, Hon. James M., New York
 Belville, Robert C., New Jersey
 Bergen, Hon. & Mrs. George J., New Jersey
 Blackwell, Dr. & Mrs. E. M., D. C.
 Boyd, D. K., Penna.
 Boyer, Dr. & Mrs. C. H., Penna.
 Bryant, George H., Rhode Island
 Burdett, Cyril H., New York
 Burroughs, Joseph Howell, Penna.
 Cadwalader, Richard McCall, Gen. Treas.
 Cadwalader, Thomas, Penna.
 Carey, James, Maryland
 Carey, Samuel C., Indiana
 Carpender, William, New York
 Chambers, Gen. Thomas S., New Jersey
 Clark, William Bullock, Maryland
 Clearwater, Judge Alphonso T., New York
 Cogswell, C. Van Rensselaer, New York
 Cozzens, James P., Rhode Island
 Crowell, Mr. & Mrs. Samuel B., Penna.
 Cutler, Mr. & Mrs. George L., Penna.
 Dancy, Mr. & Mrs. Frank Battle, Maryland
 Davenport, William B., New York
 Davis, Gen. Charles Lukens, U. S. A., Penna
 d'Azy, Commander Benoist, Guest
 Dechert, Col. Henry T., Penna.
 Denny, Mrs. Caleb S., N. J., Guest
 Diefendorf, Mr. & Mrs. John E., New York
 Dixon, Willis Milnor, Calif.
 Dos Passos, Mr., New York, Guest
 Drowne, Mr. & Mrs. Henry Russell, New York
 Falls, Col. & Mrs. DeWitt C., New York
 Ferguson, Richmond Jones, Penna., Guest
 Flag, Stanley Griswold, Jr., Penna.
 Fowler, Miss Amelie dePau, Maryland, Guest
 Franklin, Dr. & Mrs. Clarence Payne, Penna.
 Furber, Mrs., Penna., Guest
 Furber, William Copeland, Penna.
 Gest, Alexander P., New Jersey
 Gillespie, George Cuthbert, Penna.
 Gillespie, Mr. & Mrs. Lawrence L., New York
 Goodloe, Gen. & Mrs. Green Clay, U. S. M. C., D. C.
 Green, Rev. D. D., & Mrs. Thomas E., Colo. & Ill.
 Hale, Clinton B., New York
 Hall, Charles Gilbert, Ohio
 Hardon, Elliott, New Jersey
 Harris, Mr. & Mrs. H. Patterson, Md.
 Harris, Mr. & Mrs. W. Hall, Maryland
 Harris, Mr. & Mrs. W. Hall, Jr., Ass't. Gen. Sec.
 Hasbrouck, Mrs., New York, Guest
 Hatch, Arthur M., New York
 Hayden, William Mozart, Maryland
 Haywood, Marshall DeLancey, General Historian.
 Henderson, Norman, New York
 Herman, John Armstrong, Penna.
 Hickman, Charles L., W. Va.
 Hill, Rev. Judson S., Tenn.
 Hood, Mr. & Mrs. Jennings, Penna.
 Holbrook, Mr. & Mrs. L., New York
 Hoyt, Mr. & Mrs. Albert Ellis, New York
 Humphreys, Rev. Frank Landon, New York
 Jusserand, The French Ambassador & Mme.
 Jenkins, Dr. & Mrs. Ralph, D. C.
 Johnson, Mr. & Mrs. W. H., Penna.
 Johnston, Henry Phelps, New York
 Johnston, John H., New York
 Jones, Richmond Leigh, Penna.
 Jones, Rev. William Safford, R. I.
 Kelley, Harrison, Ill.
 Kelley, James W. D., Ill.
 Kent, Mr. & Mrs. Samuel Leonard, Penna.
 Leach, Col. Josiah Granville, Penna.
 Leland, Mr. & Mrs. Herbert Messinger, Mass.
 Libbey, Prof. & Mrs. William, Gen. Sec.
 Libbey, The Misses, New Jersey, Guests
 Livingston, Mr. & Mrs. Philip, New York
 Lowes, Mr. & Mrs. William E., Ohio
 Lummis, Benjamin R., New York
 May, Colonel Henry, D. C.
 McBride, Mr. & Mrs. Robert W., Ind.
 McLanahan, Mr. & Mrs. George X., D. C.
 McNeil, Hon. & Mrs. John L., Colo.
 Mechling, Mr. & Mrs. Benjamin S., Penna.
 Medary, Rev. Henry Martyn, Penna.
 Medary, Mr. & Mrs. M. B., Jr., Penna.
 Miller, George A., Ill.
 Milne, Caleb J., Jr., Penna.
 Milne, David, Penna.
 Montgomery, Mr. & Mrs. J. Mortimer, Gen. V. P.
 Morton, Mr. & Mrs. Copeland, Md.
 Muncaster, Dr. Steuart Brown, D. C.
 Nixon, Mr. & Mrs. Horace F., New Jersey
 Nixon, Miss Mary L., New Jersey, Guest
 Olyphant, F. Murray, New York
 Olyphant, Murray, New York
 Olyphant, Mr. & Mrs. Robert, New York
 Page, Walter Gilman, Mass.
 Parry, Oliver Randolph, Penna.
 Patterson, J. E., Penna.
 Pender, Mr. & Mrs. William Dorsey, Va.
 Pomeroy, Hon. George Eltwed, Gen. Registrar
 Post, Hoyt Garrod, Mich.
 Prall, John H., New York
 Rhinelander, Oakley, New York
 Rhinelander, Philip, New York
 Rhinelander, Philip K., New York
 Richards, Col. George, U. S. M. C., D. C.
 Risley, J. Franklin, New York
 Robins, Dr. & Mrs. Charles Russell, Va.
 Root, Talbot, New York
 Scott, J. W., Official Photographer
 Shepherd, Mr. & Mrs. George E., Penna.
 Sherrard, Mr. & Mrs. William D., New Jersey
 Shields, Dr. & Mrs. Nelson T., New York
 Simons, Mr. & Mrs. Harriman N., New York
 Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Chandler, New York
 Smith, Mr. & Mrs. Lyndon P., New York
 Smith, Thomas Kilby, Penna.
 Smith, Walter George, Penna.
 Snow, Mrs. Arthur L., Ill., Guest
 Southgate, Mr. & Mrs. H. M., D. C.
 Staley, Mrs. W. F., Penna., Guest
 Steinmetz, Joseph Allison, Penna.
 Steinmetz, Spencer Janney, Mass.
 Sutherland, Miss Marion, Penna., Guest
 Sutherland, Mr. & Mrs. W. C., Penna.
 Talbot, Edmund Hawes, Mass.
 Tarkington, Hon. & Mrs. John S., Ind.
 Thayer, Charles Irving, Mass.
 Thebaud, Paul Gilbert, New York
 Thomas, Mr. & Mrs. Aaron S., New York
 Underwood, Mr. & Mrs. Henry L., Tenn.
 Warren, William Y., New York
 Watson, John, Jr., Official Reporter
 Westfall, John Henry, Mass.
 Williams, Alfred B., Va.
 Wilson, J. Appleton, Md.
 Wilson, L. B., Curator, N. Y.
 Wilson, Samuel M., Ky.
 Woodburn, Mr. & Mrs. Lewis H., New York
 Woodruff, Frederick S., New York
 Wright, Miss Elsie, Ohio, Guest
 Wright, Mr. & Mrs. John Gano, Ohio

THE CONSTITUTION

Done at the City of Philadelphia, on the 12th day of February, 1890, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fourteenth.

Adopted in the City of New York, March 8th, 1890.

Section III amended April 23rd, 1892.

Section VIII amended April 21st, 1896.

Section VII amended April 19th, 1905.

I.

It being evident, from a steady decline of a proper celebration of the National holidays of the United States of America, that popular concern in the events and men of the War of the Revolution is gradually declining, and that such lack of interest is attributable, not so much to the lapse of time and the rapidly increasing flood of immigration from foreign countries, as to the neglect, on the part of descendants of Revolutionary heroes, to perform their duty in keeping before the public mind the memory of the services of their ancestors and of the times in which they lived; therefore, the Society of the Sons of the Revolution has been instituted to perpetuate the memory of the men who, in the military, naval and civil service of the Colonies and of the Continental Congress by their acts or counsel, achieved the Independence of the country, and to further the proper celebration of the anniversaries of the birthday of Washington, and of prominent events connected with the War of the Revolution; to collect and secure for preservation the rolls, records, and other documents relating to that period; to inspire the members of the Society with the patriotic spirit of their forefathers; and to promote the feeling of friendship among them.

II.

The General Society shall be divided into State Societies, which shall meet annually on the day appointed therefor in their respective by-laws, and oftener if found expedient; and at such annual meeting

the reasons for the institution of the Society shall be considered, and the best measures for carrying them into effect adopted.

III.

The State Societies, at every annual meeting, shall choose by a majority of the votes present, a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, a Registrar, a Treasurer, a Chaplain, and such other officers as may by them respectively be deemed necessary, together with a board of managers consisting of these officers and of nine other members, as may be provided by their respective Constitutions and By-laws.

IV.

Each State Society shall cause to be transmitted annually or oftener, to the other State Societies, a circular letter calling attention to whatever may be thought worthy of observation respecting the welfare of the Society or of the general Union of the States, and giving information of the officers chosen for the year; and copies of these letters shall also be transmitted to the General Secretary, to be preserved among the records of the General Society.

V.

The State Societies shall regulate all matters respecting their own affairs, consistent with the general good of the Society; judge of the qualification of their members, or of those proposed for membership, subject, however, to the provisions of this Constitution; and expel any member who, by conduct unbecoming a gentleman or a man of honor, or by an opposition to the interests of the community in general or of the Society in particular, may render himself unworthy to continue in membership.

VI.

In order to form funds that may be respectable, each member shall contribute, upon his admission to the Society and annually thereafter, such sums as the by-laws of the respective State Societies may require; but any of such State Societies may provide for the endowment of

memberships by the payment of proper sums in capitalization, which sums shall be properly invested as a permanent fund, the income only of which shall be expended.

VII.

The regular meeting of the General Society shall be held every three years, and special meetings may be held upon the order of the General President or upon the request of two of the State Societies, and such meetings shall consist of two Delegates from each State Society and one additional Delegate for every one hundred (100) members or major fraction thereof; and on all questions arising at meetings of the General Society each Delegate there present shall be entitled to one vote, and no votes shall be taken by States, and the necessary expenses of such meeting shall be borne by the State Societies.

VIII.

At the regular meeting, a General President, General Vice-President, General Second Vice-President, General Secretary, Assistant General Secretary, General Treasurer, Assistant General Treasurer, General Registrar, General Historian and General Chaplain shall be chosen by a majority of the Votes present, to serve until the next regular General meeting, or until their successors are duly chosen.

IX.

At each general meeting the circular letters which have been transmitted by the several State Societies shall be considered, and all measures taken which shall conduce to the general welfare of the Society.

X.

The General Society shall have power at any meeting to admit State Societies thereto, and to entertain and determine all questions affecting the qualifications for membership in or the welfare of any State Society as may, by proper memorial, be presented by such State Society for consideration.

XI.

Any male person above the age of twenty-one years, of good character, and a descendant of one who, as a military, naval, or marine officer, soldier, sailor, or marine, in actual service, under the authority of any of the thirteen Colonies or States or of the Continental Congress, and remaining always loyal to such authority, or a descendant of one who signed the Declaration of Independence, or of one who, as a member of the Continental Congress or of the Congress of any of the Colonies or States, or as an official appointed by or under the authority of any such legislative bodies, actually assisted in the establishment of American Independence by services rendered during the War of the Revolution, becoming thereby liable to conviction of treason against the Government of Great Britain, but remaining always loyal to the authority of the Colonies or States, shall be eligible to membership in the Society.

XII.

The Secretary of each State Society shall transmit to the General Secretary a list of the members thereof, together with the names and official designations of those from whom such members derive claim to membership, and thereafter upon the admission of members in each State Society, the Secretary thereof shall transmit to the General Secretary information respecting such members similar to that herein required.

XIII.

The Society shall have an insignia, which shall be a badge suspended from a ribbon by a ring of gold; the badge to be elliptical in form, with scalloped edges, one and one-quarter inches in length, and one and one-eighth inches in width; the whole surmounted by a gold eagle, with wings displayed, inverted; on the obverse side a medallion of gold in the center, elliptical in form, bearing on its face the figure of a soldier in Continental uniform, with musket slung; beneath, the figures 1775; the medallion surrounded by thirteen raised gold stars of five points each upon a border of dark blue enamel. On the reverse

side, in the center, a medallion corresponding in form to that on the obverse, and also in gold, bearing on its face the Houdon portrait of Washington in bas-relief, encircled by the legend, "Sons of the Revolution"; beneath, the figures 1883; and upon the reverse of the eagle the number of the badge to be engraved; the medallion to be surrounded by a plain gold border, conforming in dimensions to the obverse; the ribbon shall be dark blue, ribbed and watered, edged with buff, one and one-quarter inches wide, and one and one-half inches in displayed length.

XIV.

The insignia of the Society shall be worn by the members on all occasions when they assemble as such for any stated purpose or celebration, and may be worn on any occasion of ceremony; it shall be carried conspicuously on the left breast, but members who are or have been officers of the Society may wear the insignia suspended from the ribbon around the neck.

XV.

The custodian of the insignia shall be the General Secretary, who shall issue them to members of the Society under such proper rules as may be formulated by the General Society, and he shall keep a register of such issues wherein each insignia issued may be identified by the number thereof.

XVI.

The seal of the Society shall be one and seven-eighth inches in diameter, and shall consist of the figure of a Minute-man in Continental uniform, standing on a ladder leading to a belfry; in his left hand he holds a musket and an olive branch, whilst his right grasps a bell-rope; above, the cracked Liberty Bell; issuing therefrom a ribbon bearing the motto of the Society, *Exegi monumentum aere perennius*, across the top of the ladder, on a ribbon, the figures 1776; and on the left of the Minute-man, and also on a ribbon, the figures 1883, the year of the formation of the Society; the whole encircled by a band three-eighths of one inch wide; thereon at the top thirteen stars of five points each; at the bottom the name of the General Society, or of the State Society to which the seal belongs.

GENERAL DIRECTORY



OFFICERS
OF THE
GENERAL SOCIETY.

General President,

JAMES MORTIMER MONTGOMERY, 102 Front St., New York City.

General Vice-President,

RICHARD McCALL CADWALADER, 133 South 12th St., Phila., Pa.

Second General Vice-President,

WALTER GILMAN PAGE, Fenway Studios, Boston, Mass.

General Secretary,

PROF. WILLIAM LIBBEY, Princeton, N. J.

Assistant General Secretary,

W. HALL HARRIS, JR., 216 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.

General Treasurer,

JAMES A. SAMPLE, Cashier, Treasury Dept., Washington, D. C.

Assistant General Treasurer,

RALPH ISHAM, 1411 Ritchie Place, Chicago, Ill.

General Chaplain,

RT. REV. DANIEL S. TUTTLE, St. Louis, Mo.

General Registrar,

HON. GEORGE ELTWEED POMEROY, 510 Madison Ave., Toledo, O.

General Historian,

HOLDRIDGE OZRO COLLINS, 814 San Fernando Building,
Los Angeles, Cal.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

INSTITUTED FEBRUARY 22, 1876.

REORGANIZED DECEMBER 4, 1883.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,
MAY 3, 1884.

OFFICERS.

President,
EDMUND WETMORE.

First Vice-President,
ROBERT OLYPHANT.

Second Vice-President,
RALPH PETERS.

Third Vice-President,
JOHN R. DELAFIELD.

Secretary,
HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE, Fraunces Tavern, Broad and Pearl Streets, New York City.

Assistant Secretary,
COL. EUGENE K. AUSTIN.

Treasurer,
ARTHUR MELVIN HATCH.

Registrar,
HENRY PHELPS JOHNSTON.

Chaplain,
RT. REV. DAVID H. GREER, D.D.

Assistant Chaplain,
REV. FRANK L. HUMPHREYS, S. T. D.

Historian,
CLARENCE W. BOWEN.

Marshal,
COL. JOHN B. HOLLAND.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

WILLIAM G. BATES,	WILLIAM FLOYD,
ALBERT ELLIS HOYT,	PHILIP RHINELANDER,
PHILIP LIVINGSTON,	W. B. OSGOOD FIELD,
JOHN HONE,	JOHN A. WEEKES,
WILLIAM W. LADD,	FRANCIS G. LANDON,
NORMAN HENDERSON,	JOHN T. TERRY,
JULIEN T. DAVIES, Jr.,	THOMAS DENNY,
CHARLES ELLIOT WARREN,	WALTER L. SUYDAM,
	HENRY D. BABCOCK.

DATES OF MEETINGS.

Annual Meeting—December 4th.

Stated Meetings—November 25th, January 24th, and April 19th.

Banquet—February 22nd.

Church Service—the Sunday before Washington's Birthday.

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

JAMES M. BECK,	WILLIAM CARPENDER,
JUDGE A. T. CLEARWATER,	C. VAN RENSSELAER COGSWELL,
HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE,	DE WITT C. FALLS,
LAWRENCE L. GILLESPIE,	ARTHUR M. HATCH,
NORMAN HENDERSON,	ALBERT ELLIS HOYT,
REV. FRANK L. HUMPHREYS,	HENRY PHELPS JOHNSTON,
WILLIAM W. LADD,	PHILIP LIVINGSTON,
JAMES MORTIMER MONTGOMERY,	F. MURRAY OLYPHANT,
ROBERT OLYPHANT,	RALPH PETERS,
PHILIP RHINELANDER,	CHANDLER SMITH,
HARRY D. SPEARS,	DR. EDWIN E. SWIFT,
PAUL GIBERT THEBAUD,	EDMUND WETMORE,
	FREDERICK S. WOODRUFF.

ALTERNATES.

CYRIL H. BURDETT,	EMERSON CHAMBERLIN,
CHARLES A. COE,	WILLIAM B. DAVENPORT,
JOHN E. DIEFENDORF,	CLINTON B. HALE,
JOHN H. JOHNSTON,	HOWARD THAYER KINGSBURY,
BENJAMIN R. LUMMIS,	GEORGE P. MONTGOMERY,
FRANK H. MOTT,	MURRAY OLYPHANT,
WILLIAM W. OWENS,	CAPT. ALEX. W. PERRY, U. S. A.,
JOHN H. PRALL,	J. FRANKLIN RISLEY,
TALBOT ROOT,	DR. NELSON T. SHIELDS,
HARRIMAN N. SIMONS,	LYNDON P. SMITH,
AARON S. THOMAS,	WALTER P. WARREN,
WILLIAM Y. WARREN,	GEORGE S. WEAVER,
	LEWIS H. WOODBURN.

Total Membership, - - - - **2252**

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION
IN THE
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

INSTITUTED APRIL 3, 1888.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF
PENNSYLVANIA, SEPTEMBER 29, 1890.

OFFICERS.

President,

RICHARD McCALL CADWALADER.

Vice-Presidents,

HON. SAMUEL W. PENNYPACKER, LL.D.
COL. J. GRANVILLE LEACH.
HON. CHARLEMAGNE TOWER, LL.D.
BRIGADIER-GENERAL LOUIS HENRY CARPENTER, U. S. A., (Retired).
RT. REV. JAMES H. DARLINGTON, D.D., LL.D.

Secretary,

GEO. CUTHBERT GILLESPIE, 203 Walnut Place, Philadelphia.

Treasurer,

HARROLD E. GILLINGHAM.

Registrar,

JOHN WOOLF JORDAN, LL.D.

Historian,

HON. NORRIS STANLEY BARRATT, LL.D.

Chaplain,

REV. GEORGE WOOLSEY HODGE, S.T.D.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

REV. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN, STANLEY GRISWOLD FLAGG, JR., EDWARD STALKER SAYRES, JAMES McCORMICK LAMBERTON,	EDWARD TOWNSEND STOTESBURY, HON. JOHN MORIN SCOTT, JOSEPH FORNANCE, WILLIAM INNES FORBES, GEORGE S. WOODWARD, M.D.
---	--

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

COL. JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH,	REV. HENRY MARTYN MEDARY,
HON. NORRIS STANLEY BARRATT, LL.D.,	BRIG.-GEN. CHARLES LUKENS DAVIS,
GEO. CUTHBERT GILLESPIE,	U. S. A. (Retired),
HARROLD EDGAR GILLINGHAM,	WALTER GEORGE SMITH,
STANLEY GRISWOLD FLAGG, JR.,	RICHMOND LEIGH JONES,
JOHN ARMSTRONG HERMAN,	CLARENCE PAYNE FRANKLIN, M.D.,
WILLIAM MACPHERSON HORNOR,	OLIVER RANDOLPH PARRY.

ALTERNATES.

SYDNEY PEMBERTON HUTCHINSON,	SAMUEL LEONARD KENT,
WILLIAM COPELAND FURBER,	JOHN LANING,
JOSEPH ALLISON STEINMETZ,	HORACE WELLS SELLERS,
THOMAS CADWALADER,	JOSEPH HOWELL BURROUGHS,
DAVID MILNE,	WILLIAM T. KIRK, JR.,
FREDERIC SCHOFF,	SAMUEL B. CROWELL,
	CARL M. KNEASS.

Annual Meeting, April 3rd.

Total Membership, - - - - - 1126

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

IN THE

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

INSTITUTED MARCH 11, 1889.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,
DECEMBER, 1889.

OFFICERS.

President,
ALBION K. PARRIS, SR.

Vice-President,
GAILLARD HUNT.

Secretary,
COL. GEORGE RICHARDS, U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

Treasurer,
BALCH B. WILSON,

Chaplain,
REV. DR. R. H. MCKIM, D.D., LL.D.

Registrar,
ALFRED B. HORNER.

Historian,
DR. MARCUS BENJAMIN.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

LIEUT.-COL. H. T. ALLEN, U. S. A.,
WALTER C. CLEPHANE,
FREDERICK L. HUIDEKOPER,
DR. RALPH JENKINS,

COL. JOHN VAN R. HOFF, U. S. A.,
GEO. X. McLANAHAN,
ARMISTEAD PETER, JR.,
WILLIAM H. WALKER,
FRANKLIN STEELE.

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

BRIG.-GEN. GREEN CLAY GOODLOE,
COL. HENRY MAY,

DR. S. B. MUNCASTER,
DR. RALPH JENKINS,

ALTERNATES.

J. K. STAUFFER,

ERNEST WILKINSON,
GEORGE X. McLANAHAN.

DATES OF MEETINGS.

January, February, April and November.
Annual Meeting, 2nd Tuesday in December.

Total Membership, - - - - - 165

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

IN THE STATE OF IOWA.

INSTITUTED APRIL 19, 1890.

OFFICERS.

President,
HARVEY EDWARD WEEKS.

Vice-President,
OLIVER JOHN FELTON.

Secretary,
COL. FRANK HAYWARD KINCAID, 4 Walling Court, Davenport.

Treasurer,
WILLIAM WALLACE HUMPHREY.

Chaplain,
REV. P. H. McDOWELL.

Registrar,
JOHN WINTHROP BALLARD.

Historian,
ESEK STEERE BALLARD.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

WILL F. HUNT, M.D.,
J. D. HAGENBUCH,
H. L. HUSTED, M.D.,
S. T. MORRISON,
CHARLES A. CURTIS.

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

COL. FRANK H. KINCAID,
ESEK STEERE BALLARD,
HARVEY E. WEEKS.

ALTERNATES.

JOHN JAMES HUFF,
WILL F. HUNT, M.D.,
HENRY NORTON LEWIS.

Annual Meeting—April 19th.

Total Membership, - - - - - 103

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

IN THE

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

INSTITUTED JANUARY 6, 1891.

OFFICERS.

President,

HON. EDWIN ROBERT WALKER.

Vice-President,

HON. JAMES J. BERGEN.

Secretary,

HORACE FRANKLIN NIXON, 317 Market St., Camden.

Corresponding Secretary,

JOHN V. B. D. WICOFF, Trenton.

Treasurer,

WILLIAM E. GREEN, Trenton.

Chaplain,

REV. HENRY COLLIN MINTON, D.D.

Registrar,

FREDERICK HATFIELD CLARK.

Historian,

REV. DANIEL R. FOSTER.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

TERM EXPIRES 1915.

GEN. THOMAS S. CHAMBERS, ALEXANDER P. GEST,
PROF. WILLIAM LIBBEY.

TERM EXPIRES 1916.

GEORGE J. BERGEN, HON. JONATHAN H. BLACKWELL,
RALPH N. KELLAM.

TERM EXPIRES 1917.

ROBERT C. BELVILLE, JAMES HERVEY STOUT,
GEN. ALFRED A. WOODHULL.

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

GEN. THOMAS S. CHAMBERS, ROBERT C. BELVILLE,
PROF. WILLIAM LIBBEY, HORACE F. NIXON.

ALTERNATES.

DR. HENRY A. COTTON, ALEXANDER P. GEST,
WILLIAM E. GREEN, FOSTER C. GRIFFITH.

Annual Meeting, Third Wednesday in May.

Total Membership, - - - - - 184

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

IN THE

STATE OF GEORGIA.

INSTITUTED MAY 22, 1891.

INCORPORATED MARCH 29, 1894.

OFFICERS.

President,
WALTER G. CHARLTON.

First Vice-President,
THOMAS P. RAVENEL.

Second Vice-President,
ROBERT J. TRAVIS,

Secretary,
WILLIAM HARDEN, 226 West President Street, Savannah.

Treasurer,
WARING RUSSELL.

Chaplain,
[VACANT.]

Registrar,
ROBERT T. WALLER.

Historian,
MONGIN B. NICHOLS.

Surgeon,
M. X. CORBIN, M.D.

Marshal,
J. CUNNINGHAM POSTELL.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

W. J. DERENNE,
J. F. MINIS,
GEORGE W. OWENS,
HARRIS M. KING,

WILLIAM D. DEARING,
WILLIAM L. GRAYSON,
WILLIAM R. LEAKIN,
RAIFORD FALLIGANT,
HENRY McALPIN.

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

HON. WALTER G. CHARLTON,
THOMAS P. RAVENEL,

W. J. DERENNE,
J. F. MINIS.

ALTERNATES.

ROBERT J. TRAVIS,
MONGIN B. NICHOLS,

WILLIAM NEYLE COLQUITT,
DAVID C. BARROW.

Annual Meeting—February 5th.

Total Membership, - - - - - 159

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION
IN THE
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ORGANIZED IN FANEUIL HALL, OCTOBER 1, 1891.
 INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF
 MASSACHUSETTS, OCTOBER 9, 1891.

OFFICERS.

President,
 TALBOT BAILEY ALDRICH.
First Vice-President,
 LOUIS ADAMS FROTHINGHAM.
Second Vice-President,
 WALTER GILMAN PAGE.
Secretary,
 HERBERT MESSINGER LELAND, 10 Post Office Square, Boston.
Treasurer,
 CHARLES IRVING THAYER.
Assistant Treasurer,
 EDMUND HAWES TALBOT.
Registrar,
 STEPHEN HERBERT ROBERTS.
Historian,
 JOHN HENRY WESTFALL.
Chaplain,
 REV. PAUL REVERE FROTHINGHAM.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

WILLIAM SUMNER APPLETON,	SPENCER JANNEY STEINMETZ,
FREDERICK HUNTINGTON BRIGGS,	MARSHALL PUTNAM THOMPSON,
FREDERICK PARKER BARNES,	GEORGE COPP WARREN,
WILLIAM STREETER RICHARDSON,	FRANK OWEN WHITE,
SHERMAN LELAND WHIPPLE.	

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

SPENCER J. STEINMETZ,	HERBERT MESSINGER LELAND,
WALTER GILMAN PAGE,	JOHN HENRY WESTFALL,
CHARLES IRVING THAYER.	

ALTERNATES.

ROBERT BATCHELLER,	FREDERICK H. BRIGGS,
ELBERT H. DICKINSON,	EDMUND H. TALBOT,
DR. BENJAMIN E. WOOD.	

DATES OF MEETINGS.

Second Wednesday of each month from October to June, inclusive.
 Annual Meeting, January 17th.

Total Membership, - - - - - 319

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

IN THE

STATE OF COLORADO.

INSTITUTED FEBRUARY 22, 1892.

OFFICERS.

President,
DAVID EDGAR WILSON,

First Vice-President,
JAMES FRANKLIN EDMONDS.

Second Vice-President,
STEPHEN SPURGEON ABBOTT.

Third Vice-President,
WILLIS ADAMS MAREAN.

Secretary,
JOHN GRIER CANFIELD, 2019 Stout Street, Denver.

Treasurer,
THEODORE K. BUSHNELL.

Chaplain,
[VACANT.]

Registrar,
RALPH EMERSON STEVENS.

Historian,
RALPH EMERSON STEVENS.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

1915.
JOHN MILLS MAXWELL,
HOMER W. BINGHAM,
DEWEY C. BAILEY.

1916.
RALPH VOORHEES,
FRANK E. GREGG,
CHARLES NELSON KNOWLES.

1917.
NATHANIEL C. BROOKS,
SANFORD C. HINSDALE,
JOHN F. MAIL.

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

JOHN LLOYD McNEIL,
THOMAS E. GREEN,
COL. JAMES WARDEN POPE,
THOMAS WALTER BEAM.

DATES OF MEETINGS.

First Tuesday of each month.
Annual Meeting—February 22nd.

Total Membership, - - - - - 202

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

IN THE

STATE OF MARYLAND.

ORGANIZED APRIL 11, 1892.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND,
APRIL 13, 1892.

OFFICERS.

President,
HON. W. HALL HARRIS.

Vice-President,
WILLIAM BOWLY WILSON.

Secretary,
COPELAND MORTON, Gay and Lombard Streets, Baltimore.

Treasurer,
ROBERT W. SMITH.

Chaplain,
REV. WILLIAM MEADE DAME, D.D.

Registrar,
HENRY OLIVER THOMPSON.

Historian,
EDWARD FERGUSON ARTHURS.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

HEYWARD E. BOYCE,	J. APPLETON WILSON,
WARD B. COE,	B. HOWELL GRISWOLD,
JOHN H. MORGAN,	EDWARD N. BRUSH, M.D.
NATHAN ATHERTON MIDDLETON.	

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

W. HALL HARRIS,	J. APPLETON WILSON,
	WILLIAM MOZART HAYDEN.

ALTERNATES.

HEYWARD EASTER BOYCE,	FRANK BATTLE DANCY,
	COPELAND MORTON.

Annual Meeting—March 15th.

Total Membership, - - - - - 120

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

IN THE

STATE OF MINNESOTA.

INSTITUTED APRIL 17, 1893.

OFFICERS.

President,

CHARLES P. NOYES.

Vice-President,

DR. C. E. RIGGS.

Secretary,

RUKARD HURD, State Capitol, St. Paul.

Treasurer,

JOHN I. H. FIELD.

Registrar,

E. F. WELLS.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

WILLIAM B. DEAN,
FREDERICK G. INGERSOLL,
ROBERT I. FARRINGTON,

JOHN TOWNSEND,
GEORGE H. DAGGETT,
WILLIAM H. LIGHTNER.

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

NONE APPOINTED.

Total Membership, - - - - - 45

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

IN THE

STATE OF OHIO.

INCORPORATED MAY 2, 1893.

ORGANIZED MAY 9, 1893.

OFFICERS.

President,

JOHN GANO WRIGHT.

First Vice-President,

JACKSON WOLCOTT SPARROW.

Second Vice-President,

ELBERT PIKE MARSHALL.

Third Vice-President,

CHARLES LEWIS.

Fourth Vice-President,

JOHN D. SAGE.

Secretary,

ALBERTO C. SHATTUCK, 500 First National Bank Building, Cincinnati.

Corresponding Secretary,

WALTER D. PHILLIPS, 308 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati.

Treasurer,

DR. ASHTON B. HEYL.

Registrar,

HAYWARD D. GATCH.

Historian,

REV. DR. EDWARD MACK.

Chaplain,

REV. GEORGE PAULL TORRENCE.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

MAJOR GEORGE C. SAFFARANS,

WILLIAM R. WARNOCK,

JOHN S. CROWELL,

DR. WILLIAM J. TAYLOR,

LAMBERT WOODHULL,

ALVIN M. WOOLSON,

ARTHUR L. POPE,

CLINTON COWEN.

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

GEORGE E. POMEROY,

JOHN GANO WRIGHT,

WILLIAM E. LOWES,

JACKSON W. SPARROW.

ALTERNATES.

CHARLES G. HALL,

STUART A. ALLEN,

SAMUEL W. RICHEY,

ALLEN COLLIER.

DATES OF MEETINGS.

October 19th and June 17th.

Annual Meeting—February 22nd.

Total Membership, - - - - - 206

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

IN THE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

INSTITUTED MAY 8, 1893.

INCORPORATED MAY 15, 1893.

OFFICERS.

President,

BRADNER WELLS LEE.

First Vice-President,

EDWARD THOMAS HARDEN.

Second Vice-President,

ORRA EUGENE MONNETTE.

Secretary,

ROBERT LEROY BEARDSLEY, 814 San Fernando Building, Los Angeles.

Assistant Secretary,

LEON LELANNE FRENCH.

Treasurer,

JAMES RATHWELL PAGE.

Assistant Treasurer,

WILLIS MILNOR DIXON.

Chaplain,

REV. TYLER DENNETT.

Registrar,

HERBERT LEMUEL CORNISH.

Historian,

RICHARD INGALESE.

Marshal,

LOREN OLDHAM CRENSHAW.

Librarian,

WILLIS MILNOR DIXON.

Genealogist,

PIERSON WORRALL BANNING.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

EDWARD THOMAS HARDEN,

FREEMAN GOLDING TEED,

WILLIS MILNOR DIXON,

BRADNER WELLS LEE,

ROBERT L. BEARDSLEY,

ORRA EUGENE MONNETTE,

HERBERT L. CORNISH,

LEON LELANNE FRENCH,

JAMES R. PAGE.

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

JAMES MORTIMER MONTGOMERY,

EDWARD THOMAS HARDEN,

WILLIS MILNOR DIXON,

WILLIS PARRIS.

ALTERNATES.

LYNN HELM,

ORRA EUGENE MONNETTE,

FRANK HERVEY PETTINGELL,

DR. NORMAN BRIDGE.

DATES OF MEETINGS.

February 22nd, April 19th and May 8th.

Annual Meeting—Second Thursday in January.

Total Membership, - - - - - 167

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

IN THE

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

INSTITUTED MAY 24, 1893.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
SEPTEMBER 7, 1893.

OFFICERS.

President,
HON. MORGAN GARDNER BULKELEY.

Vice-President,
HON. DANIEL NASH MORGAN.

Secretary,
HON. E. HART FENN, Wethersfield.

Treasurer,
WALTER COLLYER FAXON.

Chaplain,
REV. FREDERICK R. SANFORD.

Registrar,
HON. FRANCIS HUBERT PARKER.

Historian,
CHARLES BARNEY WHITTLESEY.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

EUGENE BOARDMAN,	CHARLES B. WARNER,
CLARENCE H. WICKHAM,	JAMES WOODBRIDGE CHENEY,
HARRY WILSON REYNOLDS,	HARRY EMILE HART,
LUCIUS BARNES BARBOUR,	ISAAC W. BIRDSEYE
GEORGE SUMNER MERRITT.	

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

HON. MORGAN G. BULKELEY.	WALTER LESLIE WAKEFIELD,
CHARLES B. WHITTLESEY.	

Annual Meeting—In the month of June, date selected by Managers.

Total Membership, - - - - - **101**

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

IN THE

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

ORGANIZED JUNE 19, 1893.

OFFICERS.

President,
HENRY AUGUSTUS YZATON.

Vice-President,
REV. ALFRED LANGDON ELWYN.

Secretary,
THOMAS ELLISON OLIVER MARVIN, 274 Chestnut Street, West Newton, Mass.

Treasurer,
CAPT. STEPHEN DECATUR, U. S. N. (Retired).

Chaplain,
[VACANT.]

Registrar,
[VACANT.]

Historian,
REV. ALFRED LANGDON ELWYN.

Surgeon,
[VACANT.]

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

CAPT. MARCUS M. COLLIS.

JOHN WILLIAM PARSONS, M. D.,
HENRY A. YEATON.

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

NONE APPOINTED.

Annual Meeting—July 8th.

Total Membership, - - - - - 7

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

IN THE

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

INSTITUTED OCTOBER 24, 1893.

ORGANIZED NOVEMBER 21, 1893.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
JANUARY 8, 1894.

OFFICERS.

President,
HON. J. BRYAN GRIMES.

Vice-President,
DANIEL HARVEY HILL, LL.D.

Secretary,
MARSHALL DeLANCEY HAYWOOD, Raleigh.

Registrar,
WILLIAM ENOS STONE.

Treasurer,
WILLIAM WATKINS ROBARDS.

Chaplain,
REV. ROBERT BRENT DRANE, D.D.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

ALEXANDER BOYD ANDREWS, JR., <i>Chairman.</i>	
CARLE AUGUSTUS WOODRUFF, U. S. A.,	WILLIS GRANDY PEACE, U. S. A.,
WALTER W. WATT,	CHARLES EARL JOHNSON,
COLLIER COBB,	CHARLES LEE SMITH,
JAMES OSBORN CARR,	THOMAS MASLIN.

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

MARSHALL DeLANCEY HAYWOOD, COLLIER COBB,
WILLIAM KEARNY CARR.

Annual Meeting—November 15th.

Total Membership, - - - - - 77

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

IN THE

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

INSTITUTED DECEMBER 4, 1893.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS,
JANUARY 13, 1894.

OFFICERS.

President,

REV. THOMAS EDWARD GREEN, D.D.

Vice-President,

ROBERT PATTERSON BENEDICT.

Secretary,

FREDERICK DICKINSON, 562 Bryant Avenue, Chicago.

Treasurer,

NELSON JOHN LUDINGTON.

Chaplain,

REV. GEORGE DEMING WRIGHT.

Registrar,

HARRISON KELLEY.

Historian,

WILL SIDNEY TURNER.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

ROBERT P. BENEDICT, JR.,
ORANGE WARNER ELLIS,
EDMUND ALBERT ALLEN,
LOUIS A. BOWMAN,

ERNEST T. ELLINGTON,
JAMES W. D. KELLEY,
FRANK W. SMITH,
DR. WILLIAM S. WHITE,
EDWARD H. COOK.

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

REV. THOMAS E. GREEN, D.D.
GEORGE A. MILLER,

JAMES W. D. KELLEY,
HARRISON KELLEY.

ALTERNATES.

ROBERT P. BENEDICT,
FREDERICK DICKINSON,

NELSON J. LUDINGTON,
EDMUND TAYLOR PERKINS.

DATES OF MEETINGS.

Second Thursday in each month, from October to May, inclusive.
Annual Meeting—December 3rd.

Total Membership, - - - - - 225

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

IN THE

STATE OF MISSOURI.

INSTITUTED FEBRUARY 22, 1894.

OFFICERS.

President,

RT. REV. DANIEL SYLVESTER TUTTLE, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L.,
Bishop of Missouri.

Vice-President,

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL JOHN COALTER BATES, U. S. A.

Second Vice-President,

BRIG.-GEN. EUGENE JACCARD SPENCER, N.G.M.

Third Vice-President,

COL. JAMES HAMILTON MCCORD, N.G.M.

Fourth Vice-President,

ARTHUR CRESAP COWAN.

Fifth Vice-President,

PROF. WILLIAM ADDISON CHALFANT.

Secretary,

GEORGE TURNER PARKER, S. E. Corner Broadway and Locust St., St. Louis.

Assistant Secretary,

PROF. EDWARD FISHER JACKSON, St. Louis.

Registrar,

HON. JOHN BARBER WHITE.

Treasurer,

CHARLES MCINTOSH CUTHBERT.

Chaplain,

RT. REV. SIDNEY CATLIN PARTRIDGE, D.D., Bishop of Kansas City.

Historian,

EDWARD MARTIN SHEPARD, Sc.D.

Marshal,

GENERAL JOHN BAPTISTE O'MEARA, N.G.M.

Librarian,

EDWARD MARTIN SHEPARD, Sc.D.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

RT. REV. DANIEL SYLVESTER TUTTLE	LT.-GEN. JOHN COALTER BATES, U. S. A.
WALLACE DELAFIELD,	HON. ALBERT ROSS HILL, LL.D.,
CHARLES MCINTOSH CUTHBERT,	WILLIAM ELI SHERWOOD,
OLIVER BOWEN ROOT,	HON. GEORGE McCLELLAN SEBREE,
HON. ROY FRANK BRITTON,	ROSCOE MORROW BACHELLER,
EDWARD VALENTINE WILLIAMS,	CHARLES L. NEWCOMB,
HON. MORRIS A. REED,	E. M. SHEPARD, Sc.D.,
WILLIAM G. BOYD,	GEO. T. PARKER.

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

LIEUT.-GEN. JOHN COALTER BATES, REV. CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY,
HON. ALEXANDER MONROE DOCKERY, HON. JOHN BARBER WHITE,
ALBERT WALTER CHILDS, HAMILTON SMITH,
 THOMAS SHANNON.

ALTERNATES.

EVANS McCARTY, ISAAC HOWE SAWYER,
CHARLES MATHER SKINNER, JOHN WESLEY ESTES,
EZRA HUNT DYER, LEWIS TILLMAN TUNE,
 BRIG.-GEN. EUGENE JACCARD SPENCER.

Annual Meeting, February 22nd.

Total Membership, - - - - - 550

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

IN THE

STATE OF ALABAMA.

INSTITUTED APRIL 16, 1894.

OFFICERS.

President,
WILLIAM HARDWICK RUTH.

First Vice-President,
DR. BENJAMIN JAMES BALDWIN.

Second Vice-President,
SAMUEL BLACKBURN MARKS, JR.

Secretary and Treasurer,
THOMAS McADORY OWEN, LL.D., Department of Archives & History, Montgomery.

Chaplain,
[VACANT.]

Registrar,
WALTER BURTON FISK.

Historian,
THOMAS McADORY OWEN, LL.D.

Surgeon,
DR. EDWARD PULASKI LACEY.

Marshal,
[VACANT.]

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

RICHARD GRIFFIN BANKS,
JOHN ARCHER ELMORE,
ADDISON REESE HARVEY,

HADLEY Y. BROOKE,
ROBERT TAYLOR GOODWYN,
WARREN STONE REESE.

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

NONE APPOINTED.

Dates of Meetings—Monthly.

Annual Meeting—April 16th.

Total Membership, (estimated) - - - 39

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

IN THE

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

INSTITUTED APRIL 19, 1894.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA,
MAY 7, 1894.

OFFICERS.

President,
THOMAS RAY DILLE.

Vice-President,
CHARLES L. HICKMAN.

Secretary,
BAIRD MITCHELL, 315 Schmulbach Building, Wheeling.

Treasurer,
FRANCIS E. NICHOLS.

Registrar,
BAIRD MITCHELL.

Historian,
FRANK LEE BURDETTE.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

CARL HENRY HAYMOND,
BAIRD MITCHELL,

WILLIAM H. MORGAN,
WILLIAM H. LEWIS,
OWEN L. MCKINNEY.

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

REED McC. BAIRD,

CHARLES L. HICKMAN,
M. G. SPERRY.

ALTERNATES.

WILLIAM H. MORGAN,

THOMAS C. MILLER,
DR. I. C. WHITE.

Annual Meeting—February 22nd.

Total Membership, (estimated) - - - - 99

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

IN THE

STATE OF FLORIDA.

ORGANIZED APRIL, 1894.

OFFICERS.

President,
[VACANT.]

First Vice-President,
HENRY VARNUM.

Second Vice-President,
SULLIVAN F. GALE.

Secretary and Treasurer,
ROLAND WOODWARD, Post Office Box 478, Jacksonville.

Chaplain,
SULLIVAN F. GALE.

Historian,
BINGHAM H. CHADWICK.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

EUGENE M. NOLAN,
BINGHAM H. CHADWICK,
JOHN HENRY NORTON,
JAMES DOBBIN HOLMES,

JEPHTHA VINING HARRIS,
ERNEST T. LE BARON,
EDWARD C. ATWOOD,
WALTER C. WARRINGTON,
GEORGE WASHINGTON WYLLEY.

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

NONE APPOINTED.

Annual Meeting—December 3rd.

Total Membership, (estimated) - - - - 34

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

IN THE

STATE OF TENNESSEE.

ORGANIZED NOVEMBER 24, 1894.

OFFICERS.

President,
WILLIAM SIMPSON SHIELDS.

Vice-President,
CHARLES SELDEN BALDWIN.

Secretary,
SELDEN NELSON, 522 W. Church Ave., Knoxville.

Treasurer,
JOHN W. HUDSON.

Chaplain,
REV. JUDSON S. HILL.

Registrar,
HUGH M. TATE.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

HORACE VAN DEVENTER,
CALVIN M. McCLUNG,

HUGH M. TATE,
DR. W. H. L. WHITE,
WILLIAM C. ROSS.

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

HENRY L. UNDERWOOD.

REV. JUDSON S. HILL.

ALTERNATES.

C. S. BALDWIN,

W. S. SHIELDS,
HORACE VANDEVENTER.

Date of Meeting—October 7th.

Annual Meeting—February 22nd.

Total Membership, - - - - - **62**

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

IN THE

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

INSTITUTED SEPTEMBER 3, 1894.
ORGANIZED DECEMBER 14, 1894.

OFFICERS.

President,
WILSON G. HARVEY.

Vice-President,
DR. W. PEYRE PORCHER.

Secretary,
MAJ. JAMES T. COLEMAN, 8 Water Street, Charleston.

Treasurer,
J. B. HYDE, JR.

Chaplain,
REV. WILLIAM WAY.

Registrar,
W. G. HINSON.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

J. S. HORLBECK,	DANIEL L. SINKLER, <i>Chairman.</i>
F. H. McMASTER,	DR. H. P. JACKSON,
H. A. SMITH,	W. C. BISSELL,
C. B. HUIET,	DR. JOSHUA LOCKWOOD,
	J. A. METTS.

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

COL. WILSON G. HARVEY, F. H. McMASTER.

Dates of Meetings—March 26th, June 28th and October 7th.

Annual Meeting—December 14th.

Total Membership, - - - - - 68

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

IN THE

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

ORGANIZED JANUARY 26, 1895.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF KENTUCKY,
FEBRUARY 9, 1895.

OFFICERS.

President Emeritus,
MAJOR OTIS S. TENNEY.

President,
JOSEPH LE COMPTE.

First Vice-President,
JOHN R. ALLEN.

Second Vice-President,
JAMES ALLEN TODD.

Secretary,
CLINTON M. HARBISON, 810 Security Trust Building, Lexington.

Treasurer,
JAMES EDWARD BASSETT.

Chaplain,
REV. CHARLES LEE REYNOLDS, D.D.

Registrar,
J. CRAIG SHELBY.

Historian,
SAMUEL M. WILSON.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

DESHA BRECKINRIDGE,
WILBUR R. SMITH,
CLIFTON B. ROSS,
W. W. ESTILL,

LUCAS BRODHEAD,
W. A. McDOWELL,
W. E. BARRON,
THOMAS R. MORGAN,
ROGER D. WILLIAMS.

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

JAMES E. BASSETT,

SAMUEL M. WILSON.

ALTERNATES.

REV. CHARLES L. REYNOLDS,

JOHN CRAIG SHELBY.

Dates of Meetings—April 19th and October 19th.

Annual Meeting—February 22nd.

Total Membership, - - - - - 39

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

IN THE

STATE OF MONTANA.

ORGANIZED FEBRUARY 22, 1895.

OFFICERS.

President,
CHARLES HENRY BENTON.

First Vice-President,
SAMUEL B. ROBBINS.

Second Vice-President,
HON. ALDEN J. BENNETT.

Secretary,
WILLIAM EUGENE CHAMBERLAIN, Great Falls.

Treasurer,
JAMES MONTGOMERY BURLINGAME.

Registrar,
CAPT. CHARLES H. ROBINSON.

Historian,
RICHARD R. JOHNSON.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

WILLIAM GEORGE CONRAD, HOWARD CROSBY,
 RIVERS LYMAN AURTHUR.

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

NONE APPOINTED.

Annual Meeting—February 22nd.

Total Membership, - - - - - 38

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

IN THE

STATE OF TEXAS.

ORGANIZED MARCH 12, 1895.

INCORPORATED APRIL 19, 1895.

OFFICERS.

President,

C. R. MOREHEAD.

Secretary,

PARK W. PITMAN, El Paso.

Treasurer,

PARK W. PITMAN.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

C. R. MOREHEAD,
H. M. AUBREY,

W. P. FINLEY,
PARK W. PITMAN,
J. HOWARD THOMPSON.

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

NONE APPOINTED.

Annual Meeting—April 19th.

Total Membership, (estimated) - - - - **30**

(173)

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

IN THE

STATE OF WASHINGTON.

ORGANIZED MARCH 26, 1895.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON,
MARCH 29, 1895.

OFFICERS.

President,
JOSHUA GREEN.

Vice-President,
CHARLES TALLMADGE CONOVER.

Secretary,
WILLIAM D. PERKINS, 211 Cherry Street, Seattle.

Treasurer,
DOUGLAS C. CONOVER.

Chaplain,
RT. REV. FREDERICK WILLIAM KEATOR, D.D.

Registrar,
CLAUDIUS C. RAMSEY.

Historian,
GEORGE HUNT WALKER.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

DR. M. R. DAWSON,

M. F. BACKUS,
JOSHUA GREEN.

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

JOSHUA GREEN,

WILLIAM ALLISON PETERS.

ALTERNATES.

CHARLES T. CONOVER,

CLAUDE C. RAMSEY.

Total Membership, - - - - - 30

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

IN THE

STATE OF VIRGINIA.

ORGANIZED JUNE 7, 1895.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF VIRGINIA,
MARCH 4. 1896.

OFFICERS.

President,
WILLIAM CHASE MORTON.

Vice-President,
HON. JOHN GARNETT DEW.

Second Vice-President,
COL. T. M. R. TALCOTT.

Secretary,
DR. CHARLES RUSSELL ROBINS, 8 West Grace Street, Richmond.

Treasurer,
DR. GREER BAUGHMAN.

Chaplain,
RT. REV. ALFRED MAGILL RANDOLPH.

Registrar,
WILLIAM CLAYTON TORRENCE.

Historian,
CAPT. WILLIAM GORDON McCABE.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

WILLIAM CHASE MORTON,	GEORGE A. GIBSON,
HON. RICHARD C. SCOTT,	JOHN G. FARLAND,
DR. GREER BAUGHMAN,	WILLIAM D. RICHARDSON,
DR. CHARLES R. ROBINS,	COL. T. M. R. TALCOTT,
	WILLIAM C. TORRENCE.

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

A. B. WILLIAMS, CAPT. WILLIAM GORDON McCABE,
DR. CHARLES R. ROBINS.

Annual Meeting—February 22nd.

Total Membership, - - - - - 112

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

IN THE

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

ORGANIZED APRIL 17, 1896.

INSTITUTED FEBRUARY 22, 1906.

OFFICERS.

President,
REV. JOHN WALTER BEARDSLEE, D.D.

First Vice-President,
ROBERT WILKINS MERRILL.

Second Vice-President,
GEORGE ALBERT DAVIS.

Secretary,
HOYT GARROD POST, 35 W. 8th Street, Holland.

Treasurer,
DAVID EDWIN KEYES.

Chaplain,
REV. FREDERIC OSSIAN GRANNISS.

Registrar,
GEORGE WILLIAM BUNKER,

Historian,
REV. JOHN WALTER BEARDSLEE, JR.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

The above named officers.

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

CHARLES MERRILL AYER, HOYT GARROD POST.

ALTERNATES.

GEORGE ALBERT DAVIS, HOLLIS SIEBE BAKER.

Annual Meeting—February 22nd.

Total Membership, - - - - - 25

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION
IN THE
STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

INSTITUTED SEPTEMBER 26, 1896.

OFFICERS.

President,
COL. EDWARD A. SHERMAN.

First Vice-President,
HON. JOHN P. SANBORN.

Second Vice-President,
ASA B. KENNAN.

Secretary,
GEORGE B. AUSTIN, Newport.

Treasurer,
ALVAH H. SANBORN.

Chaplain,
REV. STANLEY C. HUGHES.

Registrar,
DR. EDWIN P. ROBINSON.

Historian,
REV. WILLIAM S. JONES.

Surgeon,
WILLIAM A. SHERMAN.

Marshal,
FRANK P. KING.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

H. F. WING,
HOWARD G. WARD,
P. P. S. HALE,
THOMAS P. PECKHAM,

JAMES P. COZZENS,
WILLIAM R. HARVEY,
FREDERICK P. GARRETTSON,
SAMUEL N. SMITH.

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

JAMES P. COZZENS,

FREDERICK P. GARRETTSON,
GEORGE H. BRYANT.

ALTERNATES.

REV. WILLIAM S. JONES,

JOSEPH B. MURDOCK,
EDWARD A. SHERMAN.

Annual Meeting—August 29th.

Total Membership, - - - - - 53

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION
IN THE
STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA.

ORGANIZED FEBRUARY 12, 1897.

OFFICERS.

President,
WALTER L. WILLIAMSON.

Vice-President,
GEORGE H. HOLLISTER.

Secretary,
GEORGE H. PHELPS, Bowbells.

Treasurer,
WILLIAM C. MACFADDEN.

Chaplain,
EDWARD M. WARREN.

Registrar,
HORATIO C. PLUMLEY.

Historian,
WILLIAM L. HAUPT.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

W. L. WILLIAMSON,
R. S. ADAMS,
T. D. BECKWITH,

G. S. CHURCHILL,
E. T. HULL,
W. A. SCOTT.

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

NONE APPOINTED.

Total Membership, (estimated) - - - - **26**

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

IN THE

STATE OF INDIANA.

ORGANIZED SEPTEMBER 30, 1897.

OFFICERS.

President,
HON. JOHN S. TARKINGTON.

First Vice-President,
DR. ALLISON MAXWELL.

Second Vice-President,
SANFORD D. FARRABEE.

Third Vice-President,
HENRY B. HEYWOOD.

Fourth Vice-President,
SAMUEL T. CONKLING.

Secretary,
WILLIAM S. GILBREATH, Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis.

Treasurer,
ELLIOTT R. TIBBETS.

Chaplain,
REV. LEWIS BROWN, Ph. D.

Registrar,
DR. SUMNER E. WARNER.

Historian,
DR. FRANK W. FOXWORTHY.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

ROBERT W. McBRIDE,	SANFORD D. FARRABEE, <i>Chairman.</i>
CAPT. JAMES T. LAYMAN,	HIRAM B. PATTEN,
SAMUEL C. CAREY,	HARRY B. HUFFSTETTER,
CHARLES F. REMY,	WILLIAM S. GILBREATH,
	WILLIAM ALLAN WOOD.
	COL. JOHN T. BARNETT.

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

SAMUEL C. CAREY,	ROBERT W. McBRIDE,
CAPT. WILLIAM E. ENGLISH,	JOHN S. TARKINGTON.

ALTERNATES.

REV. LEWIS BROWN,	COL. JOHN T. BARNETT,
HENRY D. PIERCE,	WILLIAM ALLAN WOOD.

Annual Meeting—October 19th.

Total Membership, - - - - - **162**

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

IN THE

STATE OF ARKANSAS.

INSTITUTED JULY 4, 1900.

INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 22, 1901.

OFFICERS.

President,
CHARLES DEXTER JAMES.

Vice-President,
WILLIAM MAY BOLES.

Secretary,
WILLIAM MARK DUNCAN, Eureka Springs.

Registrar,
WILLIAM MARK DUNCAN.

Treasurer,
FRED BOLES.

Chaplain,
REV. JOHN FREMONT ELLIS.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

CHARLES D. JAMES,
WILLIAM M. BOLES,
FRANK N. CLAFLIN,

WILLIAM M. DUNCAN,
FRED BOLES,
REV. JOHN F. ELLIS.

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

NONE APPOINTED.

Total Membership, (estimated) - - - - 7

(180)

3 676

